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• LAST EDITION

SIR ERIC GEDDES ON THE SEA WAR WITH GERMANY

First Lord of the Admiralty Explains Administration of Board to Full House—Refutes German Submarine Figures

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
WESTMINSTER, England (Friday)—Few ministerial statements, and certainly no maiden speech has been so eagerly awaited as the review by Sir Eric Geddes of the Admiralty's work, which combined both characters. It was delivered on Thursday in the House of Commons before a crowded house.

Plunging straightway into his subject, he outlined the new administration of the Admiralty. The present board consisted of eight naval officers and three civilians, including himself. The appointment of an additional civil lord was absolutely necessary, such was the growth in the complexity and difficulty of the work. The board had been divided into two formal committees, an operating committee and a maintenance committee, each meeting once a week. He presided over them as often as possible. The former dealt with strategy, efficiency in organization, and the utilization of the navy as a fighting force. The maintenance committee consisted of six members and was concerned with personnel, material, special production works, and finance.

The board as a whole met once a week also. The members of the board could place of the agenda as individuals any subject they liked, which was an important matter. The theory had been to decentralize while simultaneously strengthening the control of the board for admiralty business. They had also added a new section consisting of the younger officers with recent grand fleet experience under a flag officer who left the grand fleet to assume this appointment.

Regarding lost tonnage, an examination of the matter as first Lord had reversed his former conviction that the figures could be published in any form without giving the enemy valuable information. He felt that the enemy did not know what tonnage was sunk and would much like to know. Of that study of the enemy statements he had been entirely convinced. It was known that Germany wanted figures from month to month and week to week. This was his justification for the nonpublication of figures.

The general submarine situation was indicated by the following new facts: Since the beginning of the war, between 40 and 50 per cent of the German submarines commissioned and operating in the North Sea, Atlantic and Arctic oceans, had been sunk. He was sure of that as he could be of anything, Sir Eric said, in answer to an interjection. During the last quarter, the enemy lost more submarines than during the whole of 1916. This was from later figures than the Premier's statement at Albert Hall that during this year the British had sunk twice as many submarines as in 1916.

For August the Germans claimed to have sunk 808,000 tons of all nationalities. Actually they sank little more than one-third of that British, and little more than half for all nationalities. For September, the German official figure was 672,000 tons. They actually sank less than one-third of that amount British, and less than one-half for all nationalities.

Since April, Sir Eric continued, the month of the highest British tonnage losses, they had steadily decreased, and lately very markedly. September was the best month and October was better than any other month except September since the intensified submarine campaign began. The net reduction in tonnage in the last four months was 30 per cent less than the estimate prepared by him for the Cabinet in July.

The net reductions since the beginning of the war, from all causes, in British tonnage on the official register, and applying only to ocean-going ships of 1600 tons and over, was 2,500,000 tons. The figure was tonnage lost, and represented 14 per cent of the ships on that register, and in that class. The submarine, for the present at any rate, was doing less damage, and the country's resources were being directed to a far greater and increasing extent to the upbuilding of the mercantile marine. These were all figures which he could safely make public, talking, as he was not merely to the House, but to Germany.

To summarize, the position was that despite the increasing number of ships traversing the danger zone, the defensive measures during the past seven months had proved so efficacious that there had been a steady and very great reduction in the damage done by hostile underwater craft. Meantime they were sinking German submarines to an increasing extent. On the other hand, he believed the Germans were building submarines faster than they had hitherto been able to do and had not yet joined their maximum strength. As elsewhere it was becoming a test of determination, grit, and ingenuity between the contending forces. "For the present," Sir Eric said, "I conclude that the submarine campaign goes well for us. The enemy has done less damage than he hoped, the net result was better than I estimated four or five months ago."

The Germans, to explain the (Continued on page two, column six)

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

The main body of the Italian armies has reached the line of the Tagliamento, where it has been joined by the first units of the French and British troops, sent to its assistance. The losses have unquestionably been severe, how severe it is impossible to say. General Cadorna has not been able to make any returns yet, and probably is still unaware of his own losses, whilst on the other hand the German general staff have almost unquestionably exaggerated their success for their own purpose. The interest of the retreat has now come to an end, and the new interest of the campaign is centering on the great battle which, if the Germans are serious, awaits them along the line of the Tagliamento, or perhaps the Adige. It is when this battle is fought that the real strength of the German attack will be developed and tested.

Meantime on other parts of the line nothing but the usual raids finds mention in the communiqués.

Austrian Troops Repulsed
PETROGRAD, Russia (Friday)—Austrian troops which formed for attack near Dube Village, southwest of (Continued on page four, column three)

ANTIAD INDORSED, INSIST DELEGATES

Massachusetts Constitutional Convention Members of Roman Catholic Faith Reiterate Statements Regarding Lay Leaders

Interest in the campaign for adoption of the antiad amendment has been heightened by reiterated and additional public statements by Roman Catholic delegates to the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, made public today, telling in more detail of conferences and consultations with leading officials of the Roman Catholic Federation of the Boston diocese, and others, regarding the antiad amendment.

Today's statements by the delegates are in reply to published denials yesterday by the federation officials that they had approved of the amendment.

There was also made public today a statement supporting the antiad amendment by the complete committee on bill of rights of the Constitutional Convention, in which the four Roman Catholic members join with the others in urging adoption of the amendment at the polls next Tuesday.

An indication of the developing interest in the amendment appeared in a vote of 106 to 29 in favor of the amendment at the regular "town meeting" at Ford Hall last night.

Statements Reaffirmed

Francis P. Garland Issues Another Communication on Antiad

Reaffirming his earlier public statements that Roman Catholic delegates in the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention consulted with leading officials of the Boston Roman Catholic Federation with regard to the passage of the antiad amendment and that these officials approved of the amendment, Francis P. Garland of Somerville, one of the Roman Catholic delegates, has issued another statement telling in detail of the consultations. The latest statement is in reply to the denials of approval of the amendment given to the public yesterday over the signatures of officials of the federation and Francis E. Slattery.

Mr. Garland's communication of today follows: The statements issued in the Boston papers yesterday by the Rev. Michael J. Spillane, Henry V. Cunningham, Francis E. Slattery and Charles T. Daley alleging that I have not (Continued on page five, column one)

BEERSHEBA TAKEN BY BRITISH TROOPS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Thursday)—An official statement on the operations of the Egyptian expeditionary force says:

General Allenby reports that, after a night march our troops attacked Beersheba (a town on the southern border of Palestine, 40 miles south southwest of Jerusalem) yesterday morning. While our infantry attacked the defenses covering the town from the west and southwest, mounted troops made a wide turning movement through the desert and approached it from the east.

Beersheba was occupied in the evening in spite of determined resistance by the enemy.

An additional official statement, issued this evening, says: In the Beersheba operations we captured 1800 prisoners and nine guns. Our losses were slight in comparison to the results obtained.

LONDON, England (Friday)—British forces in Palestine are approaching closer to Jerusalem. Today's official report said they were "holding a position north of and covering Beersheba."

SPAIN STILL STANDS WITHOUT CABINET

King Calls Upon Senor Maura to Form Ministry, but Latter Is Regarded With Much Disapproval in Certain Quarters

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
MADRID, Spain (Friday)—The formation of a ministry has proved difficult. Senor Sanchez de Toca, having failed to form a cabinet, the Marquis Alhucemas made a similar effort, but also declared himself unable to form a ministry. Senor Maura was then called upon by the King. The possibility of his success is regarded with so much disapproval in certain quarters that a general strike, to begin in three days, is in prospect.

Representatives of the Left groups, the League of the Right and Free Institutions and the press are invited to a meeting set for the 4th. The Diario Universal states that correspondents of American business houses in Madrid have received messages from America stating that interruptions have occurred in the commercial relations between the United States and Spain, owing to the American War Committee preparing to suspend imports and exports of all products, including cotton. The messages state that Madrid and Washington might on this matter come to mutually profitable arrangements.

Never in Spanish politics have the alternatives failed in prompt succession as during the existing crisis. This is explained by the fact that this is a real crisis arising from the people and conditions of the time and is not an artificial crisis as the result of intrigues and restlessness of political factions; second, that under pressure of the time the old rotary policy has broken down and is definitely renounced by some of the chief participants and its abolition is demanded by the army, the Regionalists and all reformists. Everybody in Spain feels that the old order is to be definitely changed and that a sweeping reformation is inevitable.

The case at the moment is one of extreme complexity and doubt, and the only thing clear is that reformists of different sections are gaining steadily, and that all efforts to construct a government that will preserve the old ideas and systems are failing. Senor Sanchez de Toca has made a great attempt to construct a government in which the old elements would predominate, while even allowing representation to the Regionalists and those associated with them in the famous parliamentary assembly, whose members, only a few weeks ago, were threatened with the rigors of the law.

Today this fighting section of the Spanish community appears to be asserting something like a master hand of the most interesting and significant facts is that the Count de Romanones, the Liberal chief, and Senor Maura, leader of the Reactionary Conservatives, two men who have had nothing in common for a long time past, have been conferring together on the attitude toward the Regionalists and their allies. Apparently the Regionalists, Republicans and Socialists have come to an agreement that they will only support a thoroughly national coalition government with the further condition that the Cortes shall be summoned without delay.

Such a government could meet the Cortes, whereas a Conservative government, like Senor Dato's, cannot continue, a strong Liberal majority being against it. Meantime, it is said the military junks have their petition to the King in their pocket and are only waiting to see if the solution to the crisis suits them before deciding whether to deliver the document. A special committee has come from Barcelona to Madrid with the message. One term of this message is reported to be that the King will be invited to proceed to Barcelona to receive the homage of the army representatives and that the military juntas would then be immediately dissolved, on the understanding that a general election, open, unfettered and sincere, for the constitution of a new Parliament, should be held immediately. Undoubtedly these (Continued on page two, column three)

SYMPHONY PLAYS NATIONAL ANTHEM

Led by Dr. Karl Muck, Orchestra Gives Air as Final Number—Conductor Said to Have Never Had Chance to Refuse

Dr. Karl Muck conducted the Boston Symphony Orchestra playing "The Star Spangled Banner" at the regular Friday concert this afternoon. It will also be played at every concert in every city where the orchestra appears.

An announcement in the program book to the effect that this air would be the last number on the program put a quietus on the discussion which has been widespread since a request that it be played at the regular concert of the orchestra at Providence, R. I., on Tuesday night was disregarded. The request, signed by certain women of Providence, was telegraphed to C. A. Ellis, manager of the orchestra. Controversy sprang up, though, as one of the officials of Symphony Hall pointed out this afternoon, Dr. Muck had never had a chance to refuse to conduct the piece.

Major Henry L. Higginson, the founder and sustainer of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, addressed the audience at Symphony Hall this afternoon before the fourth concert of the season began. The people in the house rose when Major Higginson appeared on the platform and remained standing while he spoke. He said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: I ask a few words with you this afternoon. I have asked Dr. Muck and the orchestra to play the national anthem at the concert today, and they have complied (Applause). And I will say in regard to the matter of performing the piece, that they have never refused (Applause)."

"Last spring I asked Dr. Muck to remain in charge of the orchestra, considering him essential to the success of the Symphony concerts. He has placed his resignation in my hands because he does not wish that any feeling which may be entertained against him may in any way prejudice the orchestra. But I have always thought that to lose him would be a disaster." (Applause.)

"Therefore the matter rests with me and will have my earnest consideration." (Applause.)

Anthem to Be Required Hereafter
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The failure of the Boston Symphony Orchestra to play "The Star Spangled Banner" at its concert in this city Tuesday was formally brought to the attention of the Board of Aldermen yesterday afternoon.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Police Commission to require, as a condition to the granting of any licenses for an entertainment in this city, that "The Star Spangled Banner" should be played or sung.

Thursday afternoon the Chamber of Commerce sent a letter to the police commissioners asking them to refuse further concert permits to any organization conducted by "one Dr. Karl Muck."

The Chaminade Club also took similar action.

GERMAN PLOT THOUGHT DISCLOSED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A plot through which Germany has been supplied with rubber from the United States is believed to have been discovered and broken up here with the arrest of Adolf Mondersole, purser of an Italian steamship. Mondersole is accused of having hidden the rubber aboard the ship at every trip here and then to have taken it to Italy, where it was trans-shipped to Germany by way of Switzerland.

Mondersole was formally accused of a conspiracy to violate the laws of the United States and was held in bond of \$1000.

(Continued on page two, column three)

ALLIES RUSH AID TO THE ITALIANS

Confidence Felt in Ability of General Cadorna to Stop Austro-German Drive, Which Is Said to Be Lessening

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The State Department announces the receipt of official information to the effect that the Italian retreat to the line of the Tagliamento River is progressing in an orderly manner and that the force of the combined Austro-German offensive is lessening.

While serious, the situation on the Italian front is described as far from desperate; General Cadorna's army is declared to be practically intact and complete confidence is expressed in his ability, with aid coming from the Allies, to stop the Austro-German drive.

The cablegrams summarize the situation as follows: "The military situation on the Italian front is serious—it is far from being desperate. At the present moment, having recovered from the first surprise, it may be stated that our allies are preparing to oppose a furious resistance to the enemy at the point which, without doubt, General Cadorna has selected."

"It is probable that if the retreat should continue for a few days longer the Italian resistance will develop along the Tagliamento, quite an important river which descends from the Alps, or perhaps if the Austro-Germans attack in Cernaia it will be on the Piave River, which flows westward."

"Whatever the number of Italians taken prisoners, the strength of the army of General Cadorna has not been weakened. It must not be forgotten, in fact, that Italy has under colors more than 3,000,000 men. As for the guns that the Austro-Germans claim to have captured, they represent only the production of a few weeks of the munitions factories of our allies."

"The Italian Army is practically intact. Besides, the French and English are coming to our rescue. It has already been announced that at the beginning of the council Sunday evening the French ministers were busy determining the extent and nature of the cooperation of the Allies on the Italian front. This same question was further considered by the council Monday morning, and by the War Committee, which was held at the Elysée, M. Poincaré presiding."

"The British Government has taken prompt measures to rush aid to the Italians, and all indications are that this French and English aid will come at the hour when the enemy invades the Plain of Friuli."

"Meanwhile, awaiting developments, Italian public opinion realizes thoroughly the gravity of the hour, and is bearing the shock with calmness and firmness."

Exports to Italy Free

United States to Render Aid in Solving Shipping Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—All export restrictions will be waived by the United States Government in forwarding supplies to Italy to aid in meeting the Austro-German invasion. The Italian Government, it has been made known, will be permitted any kind of materials it needs most, to the limit of its tonnage capacity, regardless of any prospective shortage here.

The military and political situation in Italy and the aid the United States will render were gone over at a conference early this week between (Continued on page two, column three)

COUNT HERTLING ACCEPTS OFFICE

Messages Indicate Willingness to Fill Chancellorship Vacancy—Other Changes Announced

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The latest Berlin messages indicate Count Hertling's acceptance of the chancellorship. After agreeing with the Reichstag majority to conduct the foreign policy on the lines of the reply to the papal note, to carry out the Prussian electoral reform and abolish or modify the political censorship and state of siege. Apparently the combination of Prussian premiership with the chancellorship is to be retained, although Count Hertling will be provided with an acting Prussian Premier, Herr Friedberg, a National Liberal, being mentioned in this connection.

The resignations of Dr. Helfferich, Vice-Chancellor, and Herr von Waldow, Food Dictator, are announced and Herr von Payer, the Progressive leader, is named as probable Vice-Chancellor.

JOHN A. SULLIVAN REMOVED BY MAYOR

Corporation Counsel Publicly Dropped From His Position at Bonding Hearing on Charge of Alignment With Mr. Peters

Mayor Curley, before the Boston Finance Commission this morning, when inquiry into the liability bonding done by the city employees and city contractors was renewed in the school committee headquarters, declared that John A. Sullivan, corporation counsel, was removed from his position forthwith. The Mayor charged that Mr. Sullivan had aligned himself with Andrew J. Peters, who is also candidate for Mayor.

The Mayor made this declaration after he had read a letter from the corporation counsel detailing the fact that he wished to sever his connection with the city and reenter private practice of the law after his work on the gas and street lighting rate case shall have been completed and a bill drawn up and introduced before the next Legislature, Jan. 1, 1918, embodying the findings of the commission. Mr. Sullivan's letter stated that he desired to resign even sooner. This letter was read after it was disclosed that Mr. Sullivan had been before the commission in a private interview regarding the bonding case.

Questions by Daniel H. Coakley, the Mayor's private counsel, disclosed the fact that Mr. Sullivan is alleged to have told the finance commission that the Mayor had received certain monies when he had sold out his interest in the Daily Plumbing Company whereas the Mayor repeatedly declared that such is not the case.

Attorney Henry F. Hurlburt, special counsel for the Finance Commission, began his examination of Mayor Curley at about 9:45 this morning. He went into great detail to find where the Mayor had got checks for \$4100 and \$3900 in August of 1913, at the time when Francis L. Daly, of the plumbing supply business, and former treasurer of the Democratic City Committee, bought out the interest of Frank Sullivan in the plumbing firm for \$8000. Mayor Curley told of borrowing \$4000 from the Mutual National Bank and he admitted receiving \$4093 from Hornblower & Weeks as the result of sales of four bonds. The Mayor said that he had invested \$7500 of this money with Nathan Eisman of 629 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston. The transaction took place at Young's Hotel. The Mayor told of receiving \$20,000 in all from Mr. Eisman including the original \$7500.

Mr. Hurlburt told the Mayor that George U. Crocker had told the commission that Mr. Curley had told Mr. Crocker, a close friend of the Mayor, (Continued on page five, column three)

NO CONFIRMATION OF RUSSIAN PLAN TO ABANDON ALLIES

Blunders of Mr. Kerensky and Other Officials Have Disorganized Army—Korniloff Fiasco Has Been Covered Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The news that Russia has resolved either to make a separate peace with Germany, or at least to stand out of the war throughout the winter, is based on more or less uncertain evidence. It has been known for some time, though there have been reasons for not making the news public, that unless it was made possible for Russia to feed and clothe her troops on the frontier it would be impossible to maintain them there during the winter. The conditions of the army, owing to the gross mismanagement of the Imperial Government and the subsequently absolutely factious conduct of the various revolutionary groups, are such that the men have been left without proper clothing or proper food, and without the slightest attempt to enforce discipline.

Mr. Kerensky's latest decision entirely to abolish capital punishment has finally disorganized the troops, and made it absolutely impossible for their officers to maintain any discipline over them. The Prime Minister has, indeed, never yet retrieved the fatal mistake he made, which has been glossed over as much as possible, in his dealings with General Korniloff. Acting on telephone calls and verbal messages in such a crisis was calculated to produce the chaos and misunderstanding which followed. Korniloff became the victim of Kerensky's almost incredible carelessness, and for some time past the main effort of all concerned has been to secure the acquittal of Korniloff without compromising the Premier. The services of the latter were felt to have been so valuable to Russia that the Korniloff fiasco had to be covered up and overlooked for the good of the country. The order to the troops, printed below, in a measure, explains the mistake Kerensky made, the full details of which will have to be made clear at the proper time.

Meanwhile Kerensky's reference to the British fleet, if it was made in the words reported, is the essence either of ignorance or of something worse. The British fleet, alone, has stood between Russia and absolute disaster, for the simple reason that if the British fleet had not held the high seas, not one ounce of munitions or material would have reached the Russians during the last three years, and they would have been reduced to surrender not only months but years ago. Into the bargain it is the British submarines acting with the Russian fleet in the Baltic, which have done most of the damage which has been done to the Germans in those waters, even as late as the last battle at Riga. In these circumstances, the silence of the Russian embassies, and the supposed inspired communications coming from Petrograd have rather a sinister import. It may be that they are exaggerated, or that in reducing them to cable form the niceness of their meaning has been blurred. As they stand it would appear as if combined incompetency and treachery were endeavoring to persuade the Russians to desert the countries which have kept their agreements by standing by them when they were attacked. At the same time it would be the greatest mistake to attach too much importance to any of these rumors, in the excitement of the minute, for they may prove egregiously to misrepresent those concerned.

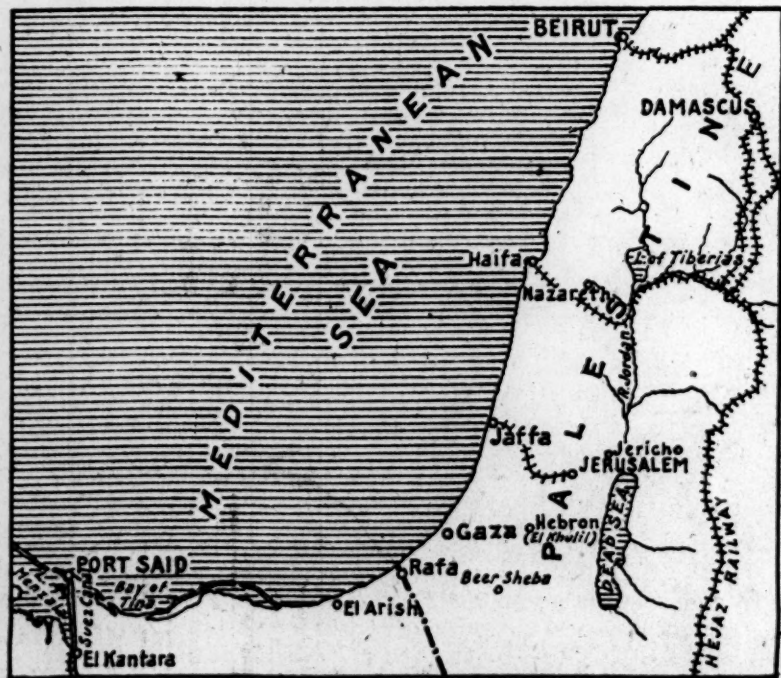
Denial by Mr. Lansing

Reports That Russia Has Quit War "Entirely Unwarranted"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Russia is emphatically in the European War; she is as firm an ally as she has ever been, and will continue to do her share until the battle of democracy is conclusively won. Furthermore, there is not a scintilla of authority for press dispatches circulated throughout the United States early today to the effect that Russia is out of the war. Ample authority for the above statements was given out today by both the State Department and the Russian Embassy, following cable dispatches to this country, distorted so as to conceal the facts, that "Russia quits the war," based on statements purported to have been made by Premier Kerensky.

"There has been absolutely nothing in the dispatches received by the Department of State from Russia nor in information derived from any source whatever to justify the impression that Russia is out of the conflict," declared Secretary Lansing today, and he added: "Our own advisers show that the Provisional Government in Petrograd is attacking with great energy the problems confronting it." The Russian Embassy says that Premier Kerensky's actual statement was sadly twisted, and that the significance placed upon it created an entirely incorrect impression. "Russia is not out of the war, has no intention of quitting. No word in Kerensky's interview gives warrant for any assertion of this kind; as a matter of fact, the Premier stated the exact op-



Scene of activities in Palestine
Map shows Beersheba, which has been captured by the British Egyptian expeditionary force under General Allenby

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posse. Answering to the question, "Is Russia out of the war?" he most emphatically declared that this was a ridiculous question to ask," says the Russian Embassy. Again, according to the Russian Embassy, "the best answer to malicious assertions that Russia is out of the war will be the facts given by the cable received by the Embassy today that we are holding at the present time on our front 147 divisions of enemy troops."

As evidence of this Government's confidence and determination to continue aid, the Treasury Department announced that it would authorize today or tomorrow a warrant for \$31,700,000 on the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in favor of the Russian Government. This warrant is under credit previously extended, including this loan, Russia has taken \$190,900,000 of its credit of \$225,000,000, leaving \$134,100,000 still to be drawn upon.

In a statement issued this afternoon, Russian Ambassador Bakmeteff said: "A cable received lately and which is given out to the press today, shows the real military condition on the Russian front. The best answer to malicious assertions that Russia is out of the war will be the facts given by this cable that we are holding at the present time on our front 147 divisions of enemy troops."

The embassy was asked as to what extent were justified the rumors that great numbers of German troops have been withdrawn from the Russian front to be sent to the Italian theater of war.

"The Russian embassy is in receipt of an official cable in which General Desno, representative of the Russian Army with the British headquarters," came the reply, "communicates the following information:

"Four German infantry divisions and three Austrian infantry divisions had been withdrawn from Rumania and Galicia immediately prior to the attack on the Italian front. At the same time a few German divisions have been transported from the French front."

"The enemy troops being maintained at present against the Russian armies are: Eighty-six infantry and 10 cavalry German divisions; 33 infantry and 11 cavalry Austrian divisions and seven Turkish and Bulgarian infantry divisions, making a total of 147 enemy divisions."

Secretary Lansing was subjected to a rapid fire of questions on the Russian situation at the conference this morning. "Can you give us some idea of just what the Russian situation today is?" the Secretary was asked.

"Our advice," he replied, "show that the Provisional Government in Petrograd is attacking with great energy the problems confronting it. Reports received from Petrograd by mail and telegraph show that Premier Kerensky and his government, far from yielding to discouragement, are still animated by a strong determination to organize all Russia's resources in a wholehearted resistance and carry the war through to a victorious completion. At the same time this government, like those of the Allies, is rendering all possible assistance."

Russia Holds to Allies

Formal Announcement by the Embassy at Washington

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Russian Embassy today in a formal announcement on the attitude of Russia emphatically emphasized its former statements that there would be no separate peace negotiated with Germany by the present Russian Government. The statement says:

"While temporarily withdrawing from active military participation in the great war, Russia will stand by her allies and make no separate peace with Germany. Russia is worn out by her tremendous struggle to establish a stable government after the revolution and is weakened by mismanagement of her economic affairs. Hence, for the time being, probably until next spring or summer, she is sharing the burden of active warfare against the Germans on the shoulders of the other allies. Russia has not nor will she negotiate for a separate peace with Germany or Austria."

Gen. Korniloff's Vindication

Text of Order of Day Throws Light on Recent Counter-Revolution

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LONDON, England.—The Times prints the following translation of General Korniloff's order of the day: "The Galician disaster sustained by the armies of the Southwest front clearly showed to what an extent the disintegration of our army had gone."

"As Commander-in-Chief of that front I considered it my duty to present a demand for the introduction of the death penalty for traitors and cowards. My demand was granted, but not to the full extent, as the grant did not apply to the rear, which was the most infected by criminal propaganda."

"Assuming the post of Supreme Commander-in-Chief, I submitted to the Provisional Government the conditions which I regarded as indispensable for the salvation of the army and for its regeneration. Among these measures was the introduction of the death penalty in the rear."

"The Provisional Government approved my proposals in principle, and I reaffirmed them on August 14 (27) at the state conference in Moscow. "Time was precious, every day lost threatened us with dire consequences, yet the Provisional Government could not decide, on the one hand, to carry my proposals into effect, and on the other hand permitted them to be subjected to criticism by the newspapers and by various organizations. Simultaneously, with a view to achieve the final disruption of the army, a campaign was begun against the representatives of the High Command."

"According to authentic information, preparative work was being made at that time for an armed uprising of the Bolsheviks in Petrograd. There were

clear indications that they intended to seize the Government, if only for a few days, in order to proclaim an armistice and to take decisive and irrevocable steps towards the conclusion of a shameful separate peace and therefore to destroy Russia."

"That such an intention on the part of the Bolsheviks and certain irresponsible organizations was quite probable appeared from the fact, which has been proved beyond any doubt, that among them were many traitors and spies working for the benefit of Germany for German money."

"Seeing the weakness of the Provisional Government and their lack of decision to take energetic measures against persons and organizations who were clearly leading Russia to her destruction, and desiring to forestall a catastrophe, I decided to concentrate four cavalry divisions upon Petrograd, so that should the Bolshevik uprising take place it might be crushed in the most decisive and prompt manner. It was necessary to make an end once for all of the criminal activity of traitors in the rear."

"In taking this decision I was not following any plans of personal ambition and did not seek to take upon myself all the burden of undivided responsibility for the government of the country. My intention was to work in harmony with a galaxy of persons enjoying the public confidence and with numerous public organizations who were endeavoring to save Russia. I hoped, with the help of these prominent public men, to endow our country with a strong government capable of saving it from shame and ruin. I merely considered it necessary that I, as the supreme generalissimo, should be a member of the new Government."

"The Bolshevik uprising in Petrograd was intended for Aug. 28 or 29 (Sept. 10 or 11). By the 24th (Sept. 6) three cavalry divisions were already concentrated at Pskov, Velikie Luki, and Dno Station."

"On August 24 (Sept. 6) Mr. Savinkoff, Director of the Ministry of War, came to the Stavka (General Headquarters) and brought me a draft of the proposed measures to be taken by the Provisional Government, based upon the demands I had presented, and informed me that although these measures were to be introduced within a few days, the Provisional Government strongly apprehended that this might call forth an uprising in Petrograd and severe opposition on the part of irresponsible organizations."

"At the same time Mr. Savinkoff told me that the Provisional Government, apprehensive of a Bolshevik uprising, did not feel sure about its own forces, and wanted me to place at its disposal a corps of cavalry which I wished to be moved toward Petrograd. It was, he added, the intention of the Government, as soon as it was informed of the concentration of such a corps, immediately to proclaim martial law in Petrograd."

"The wishes of the Provisional Government as transmitted to me by Mr. Savinkoff entirely corresponded with the decision I had already taken, and therefore that same day I gave the necessary orders for putting down a possible uprising in Petrograd."

"On Aug. 25 (Sept. 7) came to me at the Stavka, Mr. Vladimir Lvov, member of the State Duma, former Procurator of the Holy Synod, and, speaking on behalf and in the name of Mr. Kerensky, the Minister President, asked me to state my views regarding three various methods of organizing a new Government, suggested by Mr. Kerensky himself: (1) The withdrawal of Kerensky from all part in the Government; (2) the participation of Kerensky in the Government; and (3) a proposal to me to assume the dictatorship which was to be proclaimed by the existing Provisional Government."

"I replied that I considered the only solution lay in the establishment of a dictatorship and the proclamation of martial law throughout the country."

"Under the dictatorship I understood not a one-man dictatorship, but as much as I had pointed out the necessity of participation in the Government by Kerensky and Savinkoff. "Let it be known to all that in taking this decision I considered, and still consider, any return to the old régime to be an utter impossibility, and that the task of the new Government should be exclusively devoted to saving the country and the civic liberties won by the revolution of Feb. 27 (March 12) last."

"On the evening of August 26 (September 8) I exchanged telegrams with the Minister President, Kerensky, who asked me if I would confirm what I had said to Lvov."

"As I could not entertain the idea that the emissary sent to me by the Provisional Government could distort the sense of my conversation with him, I replied that I did confirm my words fully, and again invited Kerensky and Savinkoff to come to the Stavka, as I could not answer for their safety if they remained in Petrograd."

"In reply to this the Minister President stated that he could not leave for the Stavka on the 26th, but that he was starting on the 27th."

"It is evident from the foregoing that up to the evening of the 26th my actions and decisions were proceeding in full accord with the Provisional Government, and I had every reason to consider that the Minister President and the Director of the Ministry of War were not playing a double game."

"The morning of the 27th showed the contrary. I received a telegram from the Minister President intimating that I must immediately hand over the office of Supreme Commander-in-Chief to my chief of staff and myself immediately leave for Petrograd."

"The Chief of Staff declined to take over the post. I likewise considered it impossible to hand it over until the situation had been fully cleared up."

"Throughout the whole of Aug. 27 (Sept. 9) I conferred by telegraph with the Director of the Ministry of War, Savinkoff, and from these conversations it appeared that the Minister President and Savinkoff himself not only repudiated the proposals that had

been made to me, but even disavowed the fact of their having made them."

"Considering that under the existing circumstances further hesitation presented fatal dangers and that moreover the measures already ordered could no longer be countermanded, I decided, with a full appreciation of the weight of my responsibility, not to hand over the post of Supreme Commander-in-Chief, in the hope that thereby I might save my country from imminent disaster and the Russian people from German slavery."

"In this my decision I was supported by the commanders-in-chief of the various fronts and I am convinced that I shall have with me all the honest defenders of our much-suffering country."

"Truth and justice are on our side. "I firmly believe that the Russian Army, arising out of its mortal sickness, will help me to repulse the foe, to drive him out of our dominions and to terminate the war in full unity with our gallant allies, and thereby assure to free Russia the opportunities of creative effort and a bright future, which she has merited by her great sacrifices during these three years of war."

"Concurrently with the issue of this order I have sent the following message to the Provisional Government: "Come to me at the Stavka, where your freedom and safety are guaranteed by my word of honor, and together with me elaborate and form that government of the national defense which shall assure victory and bring the Russian people to a great and prosperous future worthy of a mighty, free nation."

(Signed) "General of Infantry, "KORNILOFF."

Secret Meeting Held

Mr. Lenin, Although Fugitive, Attends Maximalist Congress

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS WASHINGTON BUREAU

PETROGRAD, Russia (Friday)—Mr. Lenin attended a secret Maximalist congress, although a fugitive from justice since the Maximalist rising in July last. The meeting decided to postpone proposed demonstrations and to keep the date secret so as to insure their success. Mr. Trotsky, president of the Soviet, proposed that the Soviet Congress should declare itself the supreme organ of the Russian revolutionary power distinct from the Provisional Government."

Delegates from the military organizations on the northern front have declared their intention of ignoring separate decisions of Petrograd Soviet regarding the defense of the capital on the ground that the defense of Petrograd is not disconnected from that of the whole front. Meanwhile the food question has developed a further aspect in the unwillingness of the flour-producing provinces to sell their flour to Petrograd, which is thus threatened with famine. The Provisional Government in the matter of the separatist tendency which has lately become a marked feature of the Ukraine Secretariat-General has decided to cease payment to it of funds for administrative expenses. Finland with Kronstadt and Petrograd have been placed under the jurisdiction of the commander-in-chief of the northern front."

Russian Liberty Loan
PETROGRAD, Russia (Friday)—Four billion rubles have been subscribed in the second Liberty Loan. The Minister of Finance has decided upon the establishment of a tea monopoly, which is expected to produce an annual revenue of 400,000,000 rubles.

Steps for Independence
HELSINKI, Finland (Friday)—Direct steps for Finland's independence were started by drafting of a bill in the Finnish Senate today proposing that this body elect a president for a Finnish republic.

ALLIES RUSH AID TO THE ITALIANS
(Continued from page one)

Secretary Lansing and Count di Celerio, the Italian Ambassador, Italy's imperative need for ships was given special consideration. Approximately 100,000 tons of shipping has been promised Italy by the Shipping Board. Four vessels already have been turned over, and the others will be delivered as fast as they are available. The shortage of ships is so serious, however, that the Shipping Board has to pick them up as it can find them, and the whole amount of tonnage promised may not, it is said, be available for 30 days.

Italy's greatest need is coal, and next, steel for her munition factories. She has been drawing on this country for about 100,000 tons of coal a month, but now that English coal is harder to obtain, her requirements from the United States will approach 400,000 tons monthly. The country starts the winter, according to Italian officials, fully 2,000,000 tons of coal short.

The shipping the United States is able to release will be totally inadequate to meet the demand for coal and to carry food and munitions. It is likely, it was intimated this week, that the Italians will make a trade with Spain for a large amount of Spanish tonnage to supplement the American ships. At the same time, the Italian Government will put into transatlantic service as many of its own ships as possible.

Italy's food situation, it was said on Wednesday, is not as bad as it has been pictured. The bread ration is larger now than in either France or England. If, however, the Italians wish to transport food in preference

to coal and munitions, they will be given export licenses to ship as much as they wish.

More Ships Pledged

United States to Aid in Transporting Italy's Supplies

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS WASHINGTON BUREAU

WASHINGTON, D. C.—To insure speedy relief for Italy, the United States Shipping Board, after conferring with the Italian High Commission, promises to put available ships immediately into the Italian service. To secure the tonnage needed by Italy, ships now plying their normal routes in the Atlantic trade will, as soon as they arrive in Atlantic ports, be turned over to the Italian Commission to be loaded with food, fuel and oil and such other material as is most urgently needed in Italy. It is pointed out that this opportune announcement and the promise of material aid from the United States which it conveys, will have a heartening effect on Italy and go far to counteract the reverses recently suffered by the Italians.

Thursday witnessed another development which came in the form of a proposal from C. W. Morse, of the Morse line of steamers, who recommended that in view of the great difficulty in housing the extra labor now required in the shipyards, the Government should take over excursion steamers which are idle all winter, and use them as floating boarding houses in shipbuilding towns where the congestion is acute. Some of these steamers can provide sleeping, eating, and cooking facilities for as many as 500 to 1500 workmen, and have the additional advantage that they can be used to convey workmen from place to place as the interest of the different yards may demand. It is understood that Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board considers the recommendation a capital one and has conferred with Secretary Daniels on the question. Since the rush in shipbuilding began, this difficulty of finding accommodation for the extra men required in the shipyards, has been together with the wage question, largely responsible for the present unstable condition of labor.

The committee of five representing the Atlantic Coast Shipbuilding Association in a conference with Chairman Hurley on Thursday, discussed the question of standardization of wages on the Atlantic coast. At the Wednesday conference it was admitted by the shipbuilders that the different wage rates in the various shipyards was a cause of delay. It is probable that within the next few days a uniform wage rate, as well as the elimination of bonuses, will be put in force along the Atlantic coast.

Confidence in Italy

Mr. Lloyd George Sends Cordial Telegram to Signor Orlando

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Premier, Mr. Lloyd George, has telegraphed Signor Orlando, expressing the satisfaction of himself and his colleagues at receiving a message so full of courage and calm determination. He says they have no doubts that Italian troops will prove that the ardor and self-sacrifice of a free nation are more powerful than the legions of an autocratic foe, and expresses confidence in Italy ultimately rolling back the enemy attack forever from whence it came.

King Visits the Front
ROME, Italy (Friday)—King Victor Emmanuel and Signor Orlando are at the front, it was announced today.

Message From Kaiser
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—In a telegram of congratulation to General von Bulow, on the Italian front, the Kaiser says: "Forward with God. Our faithful former ally has experienced what German strength and wrath can accomplish for the fatherland." The German Emperor declared, "thanks to its incomparable sons."

LYNN STRIKE AVERTED
The threatened strike of the Lynn coal teamsters and chauffeurs, halted by the intervention of Henry B. Endicott, executive manager of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, was settled today when both the men and their employers agreed to accept the terms recommended by Mr. Endicott. John F. Stevens, labor members of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, Mr. Endicott's recommendations allow for an increase in pay of two dollars weekly, and the payment of overtime at the rate of 40 cents per hour, up to 7 o'clock at night. In the event of the men working later than 7 o'clock, they are to receive overtime pay at the rate of 60 cents per hour. The men had asked for a rate of 60 cents an hour for all overtime.

LECTURES
THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, In Boston, Announces

Five Free Lectures on Christian Science

BY GEORGE SHAW COOK, C.S.B., of Chicago, Ill.

Member of the Board of Lectureship of this Church.

Milton
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Everett

in Unitarian Church, cor. Richmond St. and Dorchester Av., Dor. Lower Mills, 3:00 P. M.
in Beacon Universalist Church, Harvard St. near Coolidge Corner, at 8:00 P. M.
in Beacon Universalist Church, Harvard St. near Coolidge Corner, at 8:00 P. M.
in Unitarian Parish House, 532 South St., at 8:00 P. M.
in Crown Theater, Chelsea St., Everett Square, at 3:00 P. M.

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED

CHECK ON COTTON SEED SPECULATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—To check hoarding and speculation in cotton seed and cotton seed products, which, if continued, would be likely to cause distress in America and in the allied countries, as well as handicap the production of munitions, special regulations will be issued at once by the Food Administration, governing ginners, seed buyers, merchants, crushers and refiners who are now being placed under license.

The Food Administration hopes to impress upon the millions engaged in producing, handling and manufacturing cotton seed products throughout the whole country that it is their patriotic duty to place their products upon the market as rapidly as is needed and to eliminate wasteful methods, which reduce the amount available for consumption.

The chief object of the regulations is to protect the producers by controlling the various factors who handle the cotton seed on its way to the consumer, and to see that at no step in the process does any one receive more than a reasonable profit. The rules will provide that a licensee acting as a merchant or seed buyer shall not keep on hand for a period longer than 60 days any quantity of cotton seed exceeding 20 tons.

COMMISSION RULES ON TROLLEY CHANGES

The public service commission in an order posted today, refused the request of the Boston Elevated Company to discontinue the car line between Fields Corner and the Dorchester Street transfer station in South Boston. It also refuses the petition of the Elevated to discontinue the line from Harvard Square to Park Street subway by way of Cottage Farm bridge.

The commission also refused the petition of the Mattapan Improvement Association for a restoration of the Mattapan Square-North Station car line by way of Columbia Road which was discontinued a year or two ago. The line is too long to be operated advantageously, the commission says, besides which its restoration would mean a greater congestion of traffic in the downtown streets between the South and North stations.

The Elevated was given permission to build a loop at the Everett terminal and to lay additional loading track.

HELP FOR HOUSES OF WAR WORKERS URGED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Government financial assistance for house building in munition centers where war work is delayed by insufficient accommodations for workers has been recommended to President Wilson by the Council of National Defense.

The Council urged the appointment of a permanent Emergency Housing Commission, and cited examples of munition plants whose possible outputs are curtailed fully one-third from lack of necessary housing. Relief for Bridgeport, Conn., it was stated, is particularly urged.

DRAFT RESISTERS GET PRISON SENTENCES

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—Twenty-seven German-Russian farmers have been sentenced to from one to five years in the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan., and fined sums varying from \$300 to \$1000, following convictions on charges of resisting the selective draft.

DRAW HOUSE FOR COTTAGE

Edward Cairnes of the New England Structural Company purchased the old Malden bridge draw house for \$400, and shifted it to Point Shirley, where, it is said, he plans to use it as a summer cottage. It was learned today. The old draw house was occupied by draw tenders of the old bridge until completion of the new Malden Bridge, when they moved into new draw house quarters. It was taken to Point Shirley by lighter.

BRITISH POSITIONS IMPROVED

LONDON, England (Friday)—South and west of Passchendaele and southeast of Poelcapelle, British troops last night improved their positions slightly. "In successful minor operations," Sir Douglas Haig reported today. A number of prisoners were taken.

East of Vermelles and east of the Shrewsbury forest, troops from Lincolnshire and Lancashire carried out successful raids. A number of the enemy troops were killed or taken prisoner. East of Ypres, the report stated, there was great artillery activity at night.

SIR ERIC GEDDES ON THE SEA WAR

(Continued from page one)

decrease, said that the British tonnage had so declined that there was not enough tonnage on the sea to enable the submarines to maintain their bag. Their semi-official papers simultaneously announced that game was getting scarce. Evidently they were inspired. April was their most successful month for sinking. They got a good bag. In September, which was so unsatisfactory that they had to explain away their nonsuccess, the overall sailing of all ships of 1600 tons and over were 20 per cent in numbers, and 30 per cent in tonnage, higher than in April. The real explanation was that the long arm of the British Navy had reached down into the depths and the harvest of the submarine was declining and more of themselves were failing to return to their bases.

"I am justified at present in feeling that the attack on our trade is held and is being mastered," said Sir Eric, "and one is justified in looking to the future with courage and determination, confident that we will not fail."

Touching on the wisdom of ships maintaining a sharp lookout, Sir Eric said that out of every 10 ships attacked when the submarine was sighted by the ship seven escaped. Out of every 10 attacked when the submarine was not sighted eight were lost.

As to the Germans' position, at the outbreak of the war, Germany had about five million tons of shipping. Today nearly half of it was sunk or in allied hands. He had got a 50 per cent reduction and none of his ships went to sea, as against a British 14 per cent reduction.

In considering their duty, the British public should realize the needs of the alliance as a whole. Because, meantime, at any rate, the submarine campaign was going well with them, the British public must not think they could eat what they liked. Some of the allies might be better off or worse off than the British for vital commodities. England had plenty of coal, but Italy and France had not, and the greatest economy was essential in food and imports, so that the tonnage saved might be diverted to other vital needs of the alliance.

"We must lay our plans for a long war," Sir Eric said. "I see no signs of it being a short one, and all, by their economy, can help the navy defeat the submarine. The less the ships traverse the danger zone, the less risk there will be of their going to the bottom, and every citizen and every worker in the shipbuilding yard can help defeat the submarine menace and simultaneously maintain our allies. A huge American army has to be transported, and the French, Russian, Italian and other allies require sea-borne help, which can only be given to the fullest extent if the nation reduces its needs."

Sir Eric then gave striking figures of war vessel repair work, finally replying to the criticism of the Scandinavian convoy disaster and of alleged naval inactivity on behalf of Russia in not penetrating into the Baltic. The former was due mainly to the destruction of the convoy's wireless by the enemy's first shot, which prevented communication with other naval units. He reminded the House that the area of the North Sea was 144,000 square miles, coast subject to attack by raiders was 566 nautical miles, and the area of vision for a light cruiser squadron at night was well under five square miles, therefore it was impossible entirely to prevent sporadic raids, but although 4500 vessels had been conveyed under the Scandinavian convoy system alone since April, this was the first single ship that had been lost by a surface attack. Numerous other convoys were continually traversing the North Sea, and their loss had been proportionately less. He concluded by paying a very warm tribute to the gallantry with which the Strongbow fought an enemy vastly superior in strength.

As to entering the Baltic, would it not be madness for the British fleet to pass into the Baltic with the certainty that the Germans would occupy and fortify the Danish islands in their rear, and uncertainty as to whether they would find the German fleet when they arrived. No responsible naval officer of any school would support such an enterprise today.

As to the insufficient offensiveness of the British fleet, Sir Eric pointed out that it took two sides to make a battle, and the problem of coaxing an unwilling enemy to come into the open and fight was more difficult than ever under modern conditions. He repeated the Prime Minister's figures of what the navy had done in transporting men, etc., and reminded the House of the increasing efficiency of naval measures against submarines. He then gave figures showing the enormous success of the convoy system. As to the blockade, during the recent month the blockading squadrons performed in the North Atlantic and Arctic oceans the almost incredible feat of inspecting and examining every single merchant ship trading with neutrals.

The answer to the question as to whether they were outbuilding the sinkings, Sir Eric said, had frequently been given in the negative, but it was unsound and inconclusive to take one factor of outlook of their submarine losses. Justly confident in the strength of its sea front, the nation three years ago set itself to become strong where it was weak and to build up strong force on land. The effort was achieved, partly at cost of the mercantile marine, partly at the cost of the navy. Merchant shipbuilding at pre-war level would have given them between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 tons more than they now had.

The merchant tonnage output for the first nine months of the year was much higher than the total for the corresponding period of last year, and very considerably higher than the total output for 1915. Standard tonnage totaling nearly 1,000,000 tons had been ordered, and half was under construction.

The country might justly take credit that in 1917 with munitions and military efforts at their maximum they had produced naval and military tonnage to an extent about equal to the best years ever recorded in their history. In 1918 it would be much greater.

Sir Eric went on to explain the revision in the post of controller as a separate position, and spoke of the work of the controller and the third sea lord and shipping controller regarding the shipbuilding program, naval and mercantile marine. He mentioned that the staff engaged upon the production had been largely augmented and organized in three sub-departments, namely, dockyards and shipbuilding, armament production, auxiliary and mercantile shipbuilding. In carrying out the government policy of priority to shipbuilding, they had drawn up a balance sheet of shipbuilding facilities and supplies of steel, labor, etc. Next they were making sure all the existing yards were filled to their maximum with labor and material and whether their extension could conveniently and economically be arranged.

If it appeared feasible, they had decided to construct new yards until they had a shipbuilding capacity to balance the labor and material available. It had been decided that four new national yards at least would be necessary. While labor was least a tangible problem they did not fear any shortage, and he assured the skilled worker that the Parliament and the country would not permit any exploitation of concessions made on patriotic impulse, an exploitation calculated to lower hereafter the standard of comfort which they had won for themselves and their families.

Dealing with the work of the naval arm, he said that during September alone 64 raiders were carried out on dockyards, naval depots, aerodromes, and other important objectives in Flanders by naval arm, who dropped no fewer than 2738 bombs, totaling 85 tons of explosives.

In conclusion, he pointed out that the frontiers of England were still the coasts of the enemy. After Mr. Asquith had cordially congratulated Sir Eric Geddes on his speech, and various naval specialists in the House had spoken, the House adjourned.

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LAST CALL FOR RECRUITS SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 4 FOR THE PEOPLE'S CHORAL UNION OF BOSTON
21 Years Established
BEGINNERS join the SINGING CLASSES in Recital Hall, Junior Class at 4:15, Advanced Class at 5:00. Careful instruction in the Art of Singing.
EXPERIENCED SINGERS join the CHORAL UNION CHORUS in Jordan Hall at 4:00 to sing "Crucifixion," "Elijah," etc., in two big Symphony Hall Concerts.
Apply to MR. F. W. WODELL, Director, at Jordan Hall at 2:30. Music and instruction free. Expenses only 10 cents per lesson for rent. All classes meet in N. E. Conservatory of Music Building on Huntington Avenue, Boston.

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WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER BOSTON

PLEA MADE FOR A UNITED POLAND

Germany Would Form State Out
of Territories Taken From
Russia Alone—Allies Would
Restore Former Nation

Written specially for The Christian Science
Monitor by a Polish gentleman closely
associated with Polish affairs.

LONDON, England.—As Poland is not a State like other nations it is little known in the world. But Poland in the past did form a State. Organized in the Tenth, it developed in the Fifteenth Century into the most important State in Eastern Europe, and formed the bulwark of western Christian civilization against the Turks. This State, however, at the end of the Thirteenth Century, in consequence of the growth of two great aggressive powers—Prussia in the West and Russia in the East—lost its independence, and was partitioned between them. Austria, joining the other two as an accomplice, The first partition took place in 1772, the second in 1793, the third in 1795.

Although, however, Poland is not a State, the Polish nation has always preserved its independent national life, and in the Nineteenth Century the Poles tried to recover their political independence by force of arms. The Polish people are solidly united in sentiment; they have one common language; a great tradition of common state life; a great literature; and a strong economical and social structure. This last is the result of the democratization of the nation whose strongest class at the present day is the peasantry. Poland has a compact territory from the Carpathians to the Baltic, watered by the Vistula. It is a nation of 30,000,000, and the Polish State, when formed, should comprise 30,000,000 to 35,000,000 inhabitants.

Forming such a nation, it is easily understood that the Poles are not satisfied with their position, and desire to have the same political rights as other nations. They desire to be united in one State; to have complete independence; and to have all the conditions necessary for economic development—the removal of the customs barriers between the three divided parts, and the power to communicate with all nations by the sea, with an outlet to it at the old Polish port of Danzig.

The realization of these national aims, to which many Polish generations throughout the period of slavery and repression aspired, is hoped for now as one of the chief results of the great European war. For this must lead to a regeneration of Europe, and a new settlement upon a basis of liberty and justice.

Both belligerent sides have declared their plans in regard to Poland. Germany and Austria, the Central Powers, who now occupy the whole of Poland, have already in general announced their solution. The Germans intend to set up an independent Poland, but to form it of the Polish territories taken from Russia alone, leaving 5,000,000 Poles under Prussian rule, and another 5,000,000 in Galicia to Austria. This little Poland would form one of the members of the great scheme of a German Mittel Europa. It would have no access to the sea, and there would be no possibility of its industrial development. It would be in complete political and economic subjection to Germany, and the Polish people would, in a few years, become a proletarian nation, a reservoir of labor for German agriculture and industry. Polish territory would form a road for German expansion toward the east, a road for the establishment of German domination in all Eastern Europe as far as the Urals and the Caucasus. Polish soldiers, who are well disciplined and brave, would be in the service of German imperialism and aggressive policy, and would be employed to enslave in German interests, not only the European continent, but even the whole world.

It is clear that such a solution cannot satisfy the Poles. They have, indeed, shown by their conduct in the war that they do not intend to be an instrument of German policy. The Germans on Nov. 5, 1916, granted them a constitution. They set up a Polish Council of State in Warsaw, demanding in return that the Poles should raise an army to fight against the Allies. All serious political parties in Poland refused to take part in this Council of State, and there were no volunteers for the Polish Army under German command. The attempt to form a Council of State out of a few persons who were ready to make a compromise with Germany met with no success, and, after six months' existence, this council, which was exceedingly unpopular throughout the country, was obliged to resign. The Germans are trying now by the decree of Sept. 16, 1917, to satisfy the Poles by organizing a regency. But all known facts so far lead us to expect that this attempt will also be an absolute failure. Failure is indeed inevitable, for Germany can never satisfy the primary desire of all the Poles, the sine qua non of the future Polish State—access to the Baltic Sea at Danzig. For this would destroy Prussian power, and Prussia itself, that part of Germany which makes the German people oppressive, imperialistic and dangerous to Europe and the world. The freedom of Poland would, moreover, bring with it the freedom of other nations, for if Danzig were once more Polish, the Baltic would cease to be a German lake.

But this fact, that a united and independent Poland would be the end of Prussian means also that it would be the end of Prussian militarism and of the aggression of Imperial Germany. It would render impossible all the German plans of a German Mittel Europa. The scheme of the Berlin-Baghdad railway, with German domination all along the line, would be

no longer realizable. This would save Russia, too, from being absorbed into industrial and economic slavery by Germany, which would have been a source of immense wealth to the German Empire. Thus the Polish question is one of supreme importance to the Allies, perhaps the most important question of the war. The war began in the East, and it is in its essence a war to save Eastern Europe from German domination. The future settlement of Eastern Europe will prove which side has won the victory. If the Eastern European question is settled contrary to the German program, Germany will be but one member of a community of equal nations. If, however, Germany succeeds in arranging Mittel Europa according to her plans, a Pax Germanica, that is to say an absolute German domination, will be established, not only in Europe, but throughout the world.

The Allies have realized clearly that it is to the interests of the whole world that justice should be done to Poland. They have declared, not only for a united and independent Poland, but for a Poland with access to the sea. The solution of the Polish question would set up a strong Polish State, able to pursue an independent policy. With its own port, and vast coalfields in Upper Silesia, a purely Polish province, it would possess all the conditions of independent economic development. Thus Poland would form an insurmountable wall against German imperialistic expansion toward the East.

This solution, too, would satisfy the Poles. United and free, the Poles would be able to play a great part in the history of humanity, and to contribute, both materially by the development of their country's resources, and intellectually, by a great literature and art, to the enrichment of human civilization.

This war will decide the future of Poland, and, as only the complete victory of the Allies can fulfill all Polish aspirations, the Poles not only desire this victory, but are working for it in all ways that are possible. They have refused to raise an army for the Central Powers, but are doing all they can to organize armies upon the side of the Allies. Such an army is being organized in Russia, composed of all Poles, serving in the Russian army, under the command of Gen. Dowbor Musnicki. It has aroused the warmest enthusiasm among the Poles in Russia, and is supported by the Polish Council, which represents the Poles now in Russia. A similar army is also being organized in France, in accordance with the decree of President Poincaré of June 4, 1917, as an autonomous army under the protectorate of France, England, Italy and the United States of America. This army will be joined by all Poles from these countries in order that together they may fight more effectively against Germany.

The hopes of Poland are bound up with the complete victory of the Allies. They rejoice that the Allies have decided to fight on till victory be secured. And they hail with delight the entry into the war of the Great Republic of the West, who brings victory with her, and who declares to Poland, through the voice of her noble President, that Poland after victory shall once more be free.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A joint meeting of the executive committee of the Labor Party and the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress, under the presidency of Mr. J. W. Ogden, was held recently in London. The meeting took place as a sequel to the decision taken at the Trades Union Congress at Blackpool on Sept. 5, when it was decided that, owing to the divergence of opinion among the allied labor and socialist parties, a conference at Stockholm could not at present be successful. At the Blackpool Congress it was recommended that the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Council should attempt in every possible way to secure general agreement of aim among the working classes of the Allied nations. The executive and parliamentary committees, therefore, at their recent meeting appointed a joint sub-committee of 14 members, seven representing the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress and seven representing the Executive Committee of the Labor Party, to give effect to the Blackpool recommendation.

The representation of the People Bill was also discussed at the joint meeting. The following resolution was passed unanimously: That the joint meeting of the parliamentary committee of the Trades Union Congress and the executive committee of the Labor Party views with the greatest apprehension the intention expressed in various quarters of getting the operation of the Franchise Bill suspended until some other measure (such as the suggested reform of the House of Lords) has been carried into law.

That this meeting emphatically protests against any delay in bringing into operation a long delayed and much overdue democratic reform which has now become a matter of compromise among all sections of opinion represented in the speaker's conference. That, in view of the advanced stage to which the bill has attained in the House of Commons, this meeting expresses the opinion that any deliberate attempt to hold up the Representation of the People Bill, and thus force a general election upon the present obsolete franchise, would amount to a national scandal, and that the bill ought accordingly to be as promptly as possible passed into law and put immediately into operation, so that the new electoral roll may be made up in the first half of the ensuing year, and this meeting directs that steps be taken to ask the Prime Minister to receive a deputation on the subject, the question of holding a national conference being for the present deferred.

GERMAN VERSION OF TREASON TRIAL

Author of "J'Accuse" Discredits
Wolf Report—Shows How
Weak Germany's Claim of
Innocence of War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switzerland.—The author of "J'Accuse" completes his review of the circumstances in which the Russian general mobilization took place by referring to the efforts made by the Tzar, and especially by Mr. Sazonoff to avert the outbreak of war. No means of conciliation were brought forward, he observes, that Mr. Sazonoff did not either propose himself, or accept from the other side, and during the period between July 30 and Aug. 1 (hence on the very day of the declaration of war itself) he made no less than four separate proposals, one of which was that already cited, and of this and the one that followed it there is no mention whatever in either the German White Book or the Austrian Red Book. As for the Tzar, all his telegrams to the Kaiser bear witness to his earnest desire to maintain peace, and the one sent after the Russian general mobilization proclaims afresh that that measure did not mean war, and was of a purely precautionary nature.

It is imperative thus to recall the whole diplomatic and military situation, the writer continues, because the chief device of the German Government and its instruments is to pluck the Russian general mobilization entirely out of its setting, and then to represent it as an aggressive act which made the German declaration of war necessary. Having, therefore, adopted the only possible means of countering this maneuver—that of restoring the measure in question to its proper perspective, and thus proving its purely defensive and precautionary character, the writer goes on to examine the question as to whether the evidence adduced at the Soukhomlinoff trial in any way weakens the Russian case. The answer, he maintains, is emphatically in the negative.

In the first place, he observes, the reports of the trial published in the German press are contradictory in themselves. Facts and especially dates, are juggled with, witnesses' statements are given first in one form and then in another, and—most important of all—the official Wolf reports, when compared with other accounts in German papers, bear evidence of gross falsification. To cite only two instances out of many, the writer takes the Wolf report of Aug. 25, published in the Berliner Tageblatt and other papers and purporting to give the Nowoje Wremja's account of General Janushkevitch's evidence concerning the ordering of the Russian mobilization. Using italics, this report claims to quote the Russian former chief of staff as saying verbally: "It was decided at first to declare only the partial mobilization of the four districts in order to frighten Austria-Hungary, but afterward a different decision was made, and on the 30th, after my audience of the former Tzar, the order for the general mobilization was signed, insisting upon general mobilization. I said at that time that it was absolutely necessary to reveal our attitude definitely, not only to Austria-Hungary, but also to Germany, who was at her back." Then the Wolf report breaks off with the remark: "Here a short portion of the telegram is mutilated," and then, reverting again to italics, makes the chief of staff give the reasons for his attitude. This latter passage at least, the author of "J'Accuse" maintains, is falsified, but before supporting this statement he goes on to note that, on the strength of these quotations, and of the fairly uniform accounts of the Tzar's conversations with Messrs. Soukhomlinoff, Janushkevitch, and Sazonoff, and their conversations with one another, concerning the possibility of withdrawing the general mobilization order, Wolf draws the following conclusions: "1. That the Russian chief of staff deliberately deceived the German military attaché in his word of honor. Already on the 29th he had the Tzar's general mobilization order in his pocket, and he made no mention of it, but rather emphasized the contrary. 2. Janushkevitch confirms the fact that the Russian general mobilization, not merely that against Austria-Hungary, was already ordered and carried through on July 29. 3. Janushkevitch, together with Sazonoff and Soukhomlinoff, unchained the world war against the will of the Tzar by failing to obey the latter's order for the holding-up of the mobilization, and by deceiving the Tzar."

The forgery in the above résumé, he writes, consists in the fact that the date of the Tzar's order for general mobilization is transposed back to the 29th, the date of the partial mobilization against Austria-Hungary notified to all the powers. The falsification is the more ridiculous, he observes, in that in the Wolf report itself, as in those of the German papers, General Janushkevitch is quoted as saying expressly that the general mobilization order was not signed until July 30, after his audience with the Tzar. The Wolf Bureau makes the falsification possible, he adds, by making Soukhomlinoff say: "During the night preceding (sum) July 30, the former Tzar telephoned to me, and ordered me to withdraw the mobilization order." Actually, it was not the night "preceding" (sum), but the night "of" (vom) July 30; that is, not the night between the 29th and 30th, but that between the 30th and the 31st. By the mere substitution of the word "zum" for the word "vom" the Wolf Bureau predates the whole affair by 24 hours. If a general mobilization was decided upon, and the order was

signed, only on July 30, it would have been impossible for the Tzar to have demanded its withdrawal during the night preceding the 30th, and accordingly the remaining conclusions drawn by Wolf fall to the ground.

As for the statement now made that the general mobilization order was signed on July 30, the writer observes that this in no way disproves the fact, expressly stated in the German White Book itself (p. 13) that the order was not promulgated until the morning of July 31, and that comparisons show that it is not unusual for such an order not to be carried into effect at once. Reverting then to his second charge against the Wolf Bureau—that of falsifying General Janushkevitch's explanation of the motives which actuated him—he notes that a report dated Berlin, Sept. 2, and published in the Vorwaerts of Sept. 3, quotes the general as saying: "We were well aware that the Tzar could not now refrain from mobilization, for Germany knew that our military fighting program would be completed by the year 1918, and that the Tzar must therefore make use of the interval before the execution of the program." This passage, which places the reason for and object of the purely defensive mobilization in the clearest light, remarks the writer, seemed to the Wolf Bureau such an excuse for Russia, and so damaging for Germany that it chose the easiest way of rendering it innocuous: it falsified it. In the Wolf report of Aug. 28 the passage in question reads: "We were aware that the Tzar could not oppose the measure of mobilization, for he knew that our armament program would be complete by 1918, and that it was therefore necessary to make use of the interval before the execution of that program."

After pointing out the absurdity of this version, and the logical character of that given in the Vorwaerts, the author of "J'Accuse" writes: It is easy to see the origin and method of the Wolf forgery. The bureau could not, and would not print the original report which represented Germany as intent on attacking on account of the backwardness of the Russian military preparations. So the report was interrupted with the ambiguous remark: "Here a portion of the telegram is mutilated." After this alleged mutilation, by the other party, the bureau set about the work of mutilation itself, and substituted the Tzar for Germany, but failed to reflect, in the heat of battle, that the result would make complete nonsense, and would alone bear witness to the forgery, even if the original report in the Vorwaerts had not existed. Such are the materials on the strength of which the whole of Germany is today piously affirming its innocence with regard to the war.

[The first and second articles on this subject appeared on Oct. 31 and Nov. 1 respectively.]

SHEFFIELD'S GIFT TO NEWFOUNDLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHEFFIELD, England.—An interesting ceremony took place not long ago on the Derbyshire moors outside Sheffield, when an aeroplane was formally presented by the city of Sheffield to Newfoundland, for use at the western front. A number of distinguished people were present, amongst them being: Lord Hugh Cecil, Mr. W. A. S. Hewins, Undersecretary for the Colonies, General Sir D. Henderson, Sir G. Perley, Sir T. MacKenzie, Major Baird, M. P., Mr. Alfred Docker, Sir J. Outerbridge, Lady Morris, Mr. C. J. Fairfax Scott, the Lord Mayor of Sheffield, the Master Cutler, and the Bishop of Sheffield. The aeroplane was presented to Lord Hugh Cecil as vice-president of the Imperial Air Fleet Committee, by the Lord Mayor, and it was then given to Mr. Hewins, Undersecretary for the Colonies, as representing the Newfoundland Government, and finally Mr. Henderson for use on the western front. After the ceremony various exhibition flights were made, Lord Hugh Cecil going up as observer the first time. The Master Cutler had previously given a luncheon at the Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield, at which a message had been read from Lord Desborough, president of the Imperial Air Fleet Committee, in which he spoke of the public interest aroused by such presentations, which were a stimulus to their flying men abroad. The Imperial Air Fleet Committee has also been instrumental in giving aeroplanes to New Zealand, Australia, Canada, India and South Africa.

Lord Hugh Cecil, in a short speech said that Newfoundland held a position deeply grounded in history and had before it a brilliant and wonderful future. In relation to the continent of America Newfoundland held a position which corresponded geographically with that which Britain held to Europe. Its resources were great, and as yet undeveloped, and with its constantly growing wealth they must look to it as a sentinel at the portals of the new world. They could think with satisfaction of the link that was to unite the Dominion of Newfoundland with the City of Sheffield. Nothing had moved people more in the war than the development of flying. The aeroplane had brought back the element of individual prowess in a far more romantic form than it had been known for centuries.

Newfoundland was almost the home of excellence of great British traditions, said Mr. Hewins, and time after time, small as was the population of the ancient colony, it had played an important part in determining the destiny of the British Empire. In the war every part of the Empire had instinctively known that its destiny was at stake in the struggle, and there was no section that had not put forth its full strength. There could be no compromise with Prussianism. It must be destroyed, and he was certain that they would continue the war until the world was free from its menace.

LORD GREY FOR NATIONS LEAGUE

Emphasizes Need for Security
Against Any Possibility of Future Wars—Relations of Britain and the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Referring to Germany's alleged desire for peace in his introduction to the shilling collection of President Wilson's, Mr. Asquith's and Mr. Lloyd George's war speeches, Viscount Grey says: "We want to be sure that when this war is over Germany will not begin to prepare and to plan for the next war, and there can be no security against that so long as the Prussian military caste is the strongest power in Germany. They will never give up the will to power, and that is incompatible with peace, because it is inconsistent with the freedom and equal rights of other nations."

"Much has been said about the resolution passed by the Reichstag in July. It is frequently difficult to be sure exactly what parliamentary resolutions mean. They are often drawn up to enable people who do not all mean the same thing to vote together for the same words, and there was, apparently, not unanimity in Germany as to the exact meaning of the Reichstag resolution. There are, however, two questions to be asked about the resolution: (1) Does the German Government intend to interpret it in the way in which it is interpreted by those in this country who take the most favorable view of it? (2) Is it to be a principle accepted and acted upon in Germany that the Government, by which is meant the executive power, is responsible to the Reichstag? Until the two questions asked above can be answered clearly and satisfactorily, I do not see how discussion of the value to be attached to this resolution of the Reichstag can profitably be carried further."

"It might be, no doubt, that if the war ended tomorrow in an inconclusive peace the disappointment and war weariness of the German people would subsequently bring about a real change of power in Germany. It is possible; but to make peace on this hope would be gambling upon a chance, and the things at stake are too vital and awful for gambling. There is no end yet to the official deception and self-deception of the German people about the war, and as long as they ignore or are ignorant of the real facts about the origin of the war and the awful outrages perpetrated by their own higher command, particularly in the occupied parts of Belgium and France, for which, in the name of all that is right and just, there must be reparation, so long, it is to be feared, will the German people do nothing of their own initiative to remove the obstacles to peace."

The root of the matter is in President Wilson's words: "A steadfast concert for peace can never be maintained except by a partnership of democratic nations. No autocratic government could be trusted to keep faith within it or observe its covenants. It must be a league of honor and partnership of opinion." Let it be admitted that no such partnership will be complete or secure till Germany fulfills the conditions for it and is included in it; and when it is evident that at a peace conference table the Allies will meet German plenipotentiaries, who will accept and share in letter and spirit, and will represent German authority that also accepts and shares, in letter and spirit, the views of national policy, and the aspirations for the future of the world that are the matter of President Wilson's public declarations, then there will rightly be the strongest movements here and in the allied countries to discuss peace and to end the terrible destruction of life and all the horrors of war; but till this is so, the war is and will remain on the part of the United States and the Allies a defensive war, a war to defend human liberty and free nations from present and future military aggression."

Finally touching on the prospective relations between Great Britain and the United States Viscount Grey, after referring with obvious satisfaction to Mr. Balfour's mission, says: "The more closely the two people come into contact, the better they get to know each other, the more I believe it will be apparent to each not only that they speak the same language, but that they use it to mean the same things, that they both have the same idea of freedom and liberty, and desire the same sort of world in which to live. There is no reason in the forms of a constitutional monarchy why the British people should not be as free as, and truly and thoroughly a democracy as any republic can be. In all dealings I have had with Americans, off-

cial and unofficial, I have felt that the outlook upon national and individual life was the same. No written agreement is necessary to draw the two nations together or to keep them in friendship; what is needed is that each should continually see in the utterances of representative men, and in the writings of the press, not the eccentricities and the fringe, but the real stuff of national feeling; not the froth and eddies, but the main deep currents of public opinion in both countries."

"That is what we feel about President Wilson's recent announcements. They satisfy, they carry conviction, they make us feel that we really know what he thinks and why he thinks it and how firmly he grasps it; and we hope that the response from public men and from the press on this side is making the President and people of the United States feel that we really do respond earnestly and truly; that the sentiments and principles expressed by him are ours also, and that in what he has said of this war and of his hopes for the future he has spoken what is also in our minds and hearts."

"If the millions of dear lives that have been given in this war are to have been given not in vain; if there is to be any lasting compensation for the appalling suffering of the last three years, the defeat of the Prussian will to power, however it is brought about, will not by itself be enough. Out of that defeat must come something constructive, some moral change in international relations, and the entry of the United States of America into the war, in the spirit and with the principles that have inspired their action, is an invaluable and, I trust, a sure and unconquerable guarantee that in the peace and after the peace these hopes will be realized."

[The first section of Viscount Grey's statement appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Nov. 1.]

FRANKLIN BOULLON ARRIVES IN FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The presence of M. Franklin Bouillon on board a mail packet from New York which put in at the port of Bordeaux recently, had not been allowed to become publicly known. There is a good deal of interest attached to the home-coming of the deputy for Seine-et-Oise, for during his absence in America he had been included in the new French Cabinet. M. Painlevé is a friend of M. Franklin Bouillon's, and the latter felt bound, on receiving the cable asking him to give the Painlevé Cabinet his support, to accede, though since the beginning of the war he has refused several offers of a similar nature proffered by former premiers. M. Franklin Bouillon told a representative of the Matin that he considered that now, more than ever, all Frenchmen must stand firm in support of the Government in meeting and destroying the enemy propaganda which had become more subtle and not less active as the world entered upon its fourth year of war.

M. Franklin Bouillon spoke in high terms of the enthusiasm of the United States for the great cause which France represented. He had been sent over to the great western republic for the purpose of inducing the Congress to send representatives to the inter-Allied Parliament in Paris. On this subject he had had a conversation with President Wilson, and Congress had done him the very great honor of admitting him to a secret sitting and had given the representative of the Parliament of France a great welcome. As for the presence of American deputies in Paris, it would be managed, but not before the closing of the session, since the voyage would involve an absence of from seven to eight weeks. Besides this mission, M. Franklin Bouillon had also been intrusted by the Minister for War with matters relating to the organization of the Polish and Czech autonomous armies. There were 4,000,000 Poles in the United States, and 2,500,000 Czechs. He had been able, he told the Matin representative, to bring about an unanimous agreement between the leading Poles at a large meeting held in Chicago. He had also held a meeting of 6000 Czechs at the Carnegie Hall, New York, and he felt certain that if the work were continued among the Slavs of the New World most interesting and satisfactory results would be obtained.

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MODEL HOMES IN THE MOUNTAINS

Uplift Work in Kentucky as
Illustrated in the Program of
the Caney Creek Community
Center in Knott County

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The first of the series of 10 model homes proposed by the Caney Creek Community Center in Knott County, Ky., intended to furnish the basis of better homes in the mountains of the State, has been completed. The home is located on a 10-acre plot of ground on the demonstration farm of the Center and it is proposed to build the other nine on similar tracts of tillable ground immediately.

The terms of the contract for occupancy are for five-year periods and the family must be allowed to cooperate with the Caney Creek Community Center. Regular inspection of all portions of the house must be allowed by the occupants. Every adult member of the household must attend the moonlight school maintained at the Center. All small children must attend the kindergarten, and children of school age must attend the regular day school. Every member of the family must belong to and attend the meetings of the Community Club, organized and conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Lloyd, originators and organizers of the Caney Creek Community Center. Stereoscopic lectures on roads, schools and home life are features of these meetings.

In lieu of rent, the family is required to turn over to the Center a specified portion of the earnings of the head of the family on the demonstration farm, and a certain amount of the weaving, sewing or basketry the women and children are taught to make. A portion of the crop from the 10-acre tract of land must also be turned over to the Center. All of this is turned into money and the money deposited to the credit of the family, and at the end of five years will go toward the construction of a permanent home for the family on land they own or which can be bought on a rental basis. The Community Center will attend to the construction of these homes after the most approved patterns.

During their tenure of their model homes the men of the family are to be taught cultivation of land and the women some useful industry and cooking and housekeeping. The homes are built at a cost of \$300 each, and while very plain, they are comfortable.

The administration of the Community Center and the model homes is being conducted in a cottage called Radcliffe Cottage, built by past and present students of Radcliffe College, which Mrs. Lloyd attended. Wellesley students have practically completed a fund with which to erect a recreation hall, with a Wellesley graduate as director; and the Smith students have started a fund for the construction of a building for the promotion of the weaving and dyeing industries, which formerly made an important branch of the work of mountain women. Miss Winnie Pigman, daughter of an old-time mountain weaver, is taking a special course at Berea College and will be ready to teach at this center on Jan. 1.

In connection with the development work of the Caney Creek Community Center, the Ivis Community Center and the Free Library of Knott County, there is maintained an educational loan fund for mountain boys and girls, who will agree, when trained, to return to the work of uplift among their own people. The founders of the centers work along the line of uplifting the mountain people by developing them in their own environment.

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LAUNCHING OF TWO WARSHIPS HELD UP

Strike at Fore River Works Will Prevent Destroyer and Submarine Entering Water, Announce Officials

Some indication of the seriousness of the delay in United States naval construction resulting from the strike at the Fore River works in Quincy was made available today in the announcement that the launching of two war vessels scheduled for Saturday will have to be postponed. One of these craft is the first destroyer of the new war order received by the company and upon which it was hoped to make a world record in construction. The other is a submarine.

Officials of the plant would not make known the names of the two craft held up by the walkout of 3500 or 4000 employees the other day. They would only say: "The two vessels will not be overboard tomorrow, and we have no way of telling when we will be able to launch them."

General Manager S. A. Wakeman stated today that the company does not intend to fill the strikers' places with new men, and that all employees now out are still eligible to return to their machines.

He said that conditions had not materially changed today, although the sentiment among the workmen appears better from the viewpoint of the company. Some men returned to work today, he said, while others went out. A labor man declared that 3000 additional hands went out today.

Mr. Wakeman and Joseph W. Powell, directing head of the Bethlehem shipbuilding activities, were busy today conferring with the men on the labor situation. John J. Casey and A. W. Benjamin, federal conciliators, were in Quincy today, conferring with representatives of the strikers and of the Fore River plant.

Action upon a telegram from Stanley King, representing the War Department at Washington, with relation to labor conditions at the Watertown Arsenal, is expected to be taken today at a meeting of agents of the building trades department of Boston and Quincy of the Greater Boston Carpenters District Council. The telegram was received on Thursday, and, although its contents were withheld, it was intimated that the message was not wholly satisfactory to the labor leaders.

At a meeting last night the carpenters district council, after J. A. Howlett had reported the receipt of word from Mr. King, voted to empower its members on the local building trades department to order a strike of all union carpenters employed on government work in Boston and vicinity if necessary to compel an adjustment of the "open shop" controversy with the Aherthaw Construction Company of the new Fore River destroyer plant being erected at Squantum. A committee was named to lay the matter before the Buffalo convention of the American Federation of Labor next week.

Denial that the draft appeal board in Taunton is taking any step to settle the labor dispute, involving 3500 workmen at the Fore River plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation at Quincy, is contained in a statement from Judge James P. Doran of New Bedford, chairman of the board, concerning a report that the appeal board had requested from the Fore River officials a list of striking employees eligible for military service under the Selective Draft Law.

The statement says: "No action by the district board has been taken in the matter, and no action other than that prescribed by the President's rules and regulations will be taken in the absence of specific instructions from the War Department."

Representatives of the striking labor organizations at the Fore River plant, meeting in Alpha Hall, Quincy, on Thursday afternoon, abandoned a plan to send a delegation to Washington to present their grievances to Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, upon the arrival at the hall of Mr. Casey, federal conciliator.

During the meeting in Alpha Hall, the Rev. M. J. Cuddihy, a Roman Catholic clergyman, urged the men to return to work immediately, as a matter of patriotism. Some of the strikers objected to his remarks and he left the hall.

Mr. Powell, who is vice-president of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation and directing head of the Bethlehem shipbuilding activities, in a statement says that general wage increases put into effect at Fore River two weeks ago raised the plant's daily pay roll from \$30,000 to \$36,000. He states:

"The last raise was the biggest single raise ever made at this yard. It has been put into effect as fairly as could be done and we want the public to know that this company has gone the limit to meet the reasonable demands of its employees."

Hollarmakers, reamers and riveters have appointed a committee to submit to the management of the Fore River yard a schedule calling for 45 cents an hour for 30 days, 50 cents an hour for 30 more and 55 cents an hour after that, with an 8-hour day, time and a half for overtime and double pay on Sundays and holidays.

Three strikers at Fore River are under arrest following an attack they are alleged to have made upon Samuel Levine of Summer Street, Quincy, last night.

COAL-MINE STRIKES TRACED TO GERMANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Hywel Davies of Lexington, Federal Coal Conciliator, who recently returned from Washington, where he attended a conference

between coal operators and the Fuel Administration, says that German agitators are responsible for the unrest and strikes in the coal mining sections of the country.

"German influence," he said, "has been at work for some time trying to make the miners dissatisfied, using the plea that the Government was playing 'hide-and-seek' with them by deliberately putting off as long as possible the matter of fixing prices. The miners, however, have gone back to work in practically all of the fields affected."

Mr. Davies said the cause of the trouble in the Alabama and the Kentucky-Tennessee districts could undoubtedly be traced to German-paid agents.

TEXT OF NORWAY'S NOTE TO GERMANY

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CHRISTIANIA, Norway (Friday)—The note which the Norwegian Minister in Berlin handed to Germany regarding the sinking in the North Sea on Oct. 17 of several Norwegian ships, escorted by British vessels, without warning or any attempt to save the crews, states that this conduct on the part of German warships caused a great number of Norwegian sailors to be killed and wounded by shell fire or drowned. The Norwegian Government, the note continues, will not repeat its views on the violation of the freedom of the high seas by the proclamation of large ocean areas as a war zone and the sinking of non-contraband neutral ships. Such measures have compelled Norway, in protecting her essential imports, to protect her ships in the past, as they will in future, by permitting them an escort under the warships of Germany's enemies.

The note recalls a previous memorandum of Oct. 20 to the German Government regarding previous German submarine sinking of Norwegian ships, despite which fresh cases have occurred, which have profoundly impressed the Norwegian people, and now the practice has even been adopted by German warships as distinct from submarines. The note concludes by saying that the Norwegian Government has decided to send this note to bring the attention of the German Government to the impression these acts have made on the Norwegian people.

JAPAN HAS LOANED TO ALLIES \$550,000,000

A PACIFIC PORT—Baron Tanetaro Magata, head of a special Japanese Finance Commission to the United States, stated recently at a luncheon given by the Chamber of Commerce, that Japan had loaned to the Allies, to date, \$550,000,000.

He further stated that the sum loaned considerably exceeded the specie which his country had obtained since the beginning of the war.

Baron Magata said it was impossible for Japan to send an army to aid the Allies on the European battle front.

OKLAHOMA DRAFT RESISTERS JAILED

ARDMORE, Okla.—Sentence was passed by Judge Ralph E. Campbell in Federal Court on 29 draft resisters who had entered pleas of guilty. H. Munson, H. C. Spence and J. L. Benefield, considered ringleaders in the anti-draft disturbances in Seminole, Pontotoc and Hughes counties in August, were sentenced to 10 years each in the federal prison at Leavenworth. The others were given sentences ranging from six months to six years.

NEGRO SOLDIERS ON COURT-MARTIAL

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Sixty-three Negro soldiers of the twenty-fourth Infantry have been placed on court-martial trial here on charges of mutiny, murder and rioting in Houston on the night of Aug. 23. The members of the regiment were on guard duty at Camp Logan, Houston, at the time of the riot, which resulted in 22 fatalities.

CREDIT UNIONS MEET

Delegates representing more than 15,000 members of credit unions throughout Massachusetts held a conference dinner last evening and reported an unprecedented growth in their business for the fiscal year ending Oct. 31. S. G. Bixby, treasurer of the Whitcomb Credit Union, president and J. C. Bills, Jr., managing director of the association, outlined the present and proposed work for the benefit of the credit unions. Felix Vorenberg, president of the Massachusetts Credit Union Association; Augustus L. Thorndike, bank commissioner, and George A. Flynn, assistant corporation counsel, were the chief speakers. The members present were informed by Mr. Vorenberg that the Massachusetts Association, realizing the importance of this work to the Government, would undertake the national organization of credit unions.

BRITISH CHARITABLE SOCIETY

Samuel C. Mudditt was elected president of the Boston British Charitable Society at a meeting in the Hotel Bellevue, last night. Other officers elected were: Vice-president, P. K. Mohun; executive committee, John Laurie, William H. Loudon; executive secretary, Thomas T. Stokes; treasurer, F. J. Stark; recording secretary, John R. Smith. Mr. Stokes reported 736 calls at the office for advice and assistance. New cases have come from Newfoundland 4, Wales 2, Guernsey 1, Hong Kong 1, West Indies 5, Ireland 25, Scotland 22, Canada 29, England 84.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

Birdy, yesterday morning, were repulsed by fire, today's official statement asserted.

Activity Along Tagliamento

ROME, Italy (Friday)—The first news of the fighting along the Tagliamento River line was given in today's official statement, as follows: Along the Tagliamento there was reciprocal artillery fighting. Enemy patrols advancing along the bank were repulsed.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The German official report issued on Thursday says:

The fact that the development of our operations against Italy has been so successful may be attributed to our rapid blows in the East and to the incomparably stubborn endurance of our troops on all fronts, notably in the West. On Wednesday the allied troops of the fourteenth army gained a further great victory.

Portions of the enemy army made a stand at the Tagliamento. In the mountains and in the Friuli Plain to the Udine-Codroipo-Treviso Railway the enemy forces retired, fighting on, to the western bank of the river. Bridgehead positions on the eastern bank were held by them near Pinzano, Dignano and Codroipo.

They offered violent resistance at rear-guard positions projecting thence toward Udine via Bertolo, Pozzuolo and Lavariano to cover the retirement of their third army to the western bank of the Tagliamento.

Impelled by the will for victory and capably directed by prudent leadership, the German and Austro-Hungarian corps here gained successes, which even in the present war rarely have been attained.

The bridgehead positions at Dignano and Codroipo were taken by storm by Prussian Jaeger and Bavarian and Wurttemberg Infantry. Throughout the area of operations tried Brandenburg and Silesian divisions. In irresistible assault penetrated from the north the rear guard positions of the Italians east of the lower Tagliamento, and drove back the enemy troops, while the tried Austro-Hungarian corps pressed forward from the Isonzo against the last of the crossings held by the enemy forces, near Larisana.

Cut off by our thrust from the north and outflanked on both sides, more than 60,000 Italians laid down their arms. Several hundred guns fell into the hands of the victors. The number of prisoners captured during the week of the successfully conducted twelfth Isonzo battle is consequently increased to more than 130,000, and the total of guns taken is increased to more than 1500. The other booty captured is proportionate.

The statement adds that there were no important developments on the other fronts.

The supplementary statement from general headquarters last night says: In the West and East no events of importance have occurred. On the Tagliamento the troops of the enemy who were maintaining themselves on the eastern bank of the river near Pinzano and Larisana have either been driven back or taken prisoner.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—The official report made public on Thursday reads:

Northeast of Ypres the German artillery was active during the night. In the neighborhood of Passchendaele a hostile concentration was dispersed by our fire.

The following official communication was issued here last evening:

The hostile artillery has shown considerable activity during the day east and north of Ypres. Our own artillery has carried out a number of concentrated bombardments of enemy positions in the battle area. There is nothing further of special interest to report.

The number of German prisoners captured by the British armies in France during October is 9125, including 242 officers. We also have taken, during the same period, 15 guns, 431 machine guns and 42 trench mortars.

The Admiralty announces that during Oct. 31 a bombing raid was carried out by naval aircraft on Sparapeloek aerodrome. The targets were practically obscured by clouds, making the results difficult to observe. Many offensive patrols have been carried out during which one hostile machine was shot down out of control. All our machines returned safely.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Friday)—The official statement made public on Thursday says:

The artillery fighting was rather lively along our new positions in Belgium and on the front north of the Aisne. The enemy troops attempted, without success, an attack on our small posts north of the Lohre, northwest of Rheims.

We made several successful incursions into the German lines, near Bethincourt, southeast of St. Quentin, in the Champagne, in the sector of Souain; in the Argonne, in the region of Bolante, and in the Woëvre, north of Flirey. We brought back 40 prisoners and inflicted serious losses on the enemy forces.

The official communication issued by the War Office last night reads: There is nothing to report except artillery actions of some violence in several sectors north of the Aisne, in the region of Les Maisons de Champagne and on the right bank of the Meuse, north of Bezonvaux.

Enemy airplanes bombarded Calais in the night of Oct. 29 and Dunkirk last night. The material damage was

of small importance and there were no civilian casualties.

Belgian communication—There has been intense artillery fighting along the Belgian front; it was particularly violent before Dixmude, especially for trench artillery. We carried out fires of destruction against enemy batteries and works. Airplanes have dropped numerous bombs on our cantonments.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Friday)—The official statement issued of Thursday reads: On the northern front, in the direction of Riga, the enemy troops at some points are withdrawing to positions previously prepared.

The retreat is taking place with the enemy rear guards in continual contact with our reconnoitering detachments, and there are no possible grounds for supposing that this retreat will permit the possibility of them throwing their troops on to any other front.

The situation on the other fronts and in the Baltic is unchanged. The first and second cavalry divisions, and especially the heroic regiments of Genoa and Novara, and the untiring aviators are worthy of mention to the admiration and gratitude of the country.

Last night enemy airplanes brutally attacked several unprotected towns far from the lines of communication, causing a few casualties amongst the civilian population.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Friday)—The official statement issued on Thursday follows:

Thwarting the plan of the enemy forces by the rapidity of their promptly decided-upon movements and by the brave resistance of the covering units which have detained their advance, our troops have effected the withdrawal on the Tagliamento in spite of the extremely difficult strategic conditions. The third army is now completely, a beautiful example of strength and unity.

DETAILS OF RECENT AIR RAID ON LONDON

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—Seven groups of enemy aircraft, as well as individual machines, took part in Wednesday night's raid on London, according to yesterday's communiqué. Lord French speaks of "determined and repeated attacks. Each group consisted of three or four machines, and the total number engaged was about 30."

Raiders were harassed by gunfire and attacked by aircraft, and only three machines succeeded in actually penetrating into London. The first group, which crossed the Kentish coast about 10:45, did not penetrate far inland, but turned east, and dropped bombs at places on and near the coast. Two more groups were steering toward London, along the south bank of the Thames. Low, thin clouds rendered observation difficult, but their altitude was correctly calculated, and they were dispersed by barrage fire on the southeastern outskirts of the metropolitan area, about 11:50. Some bombs were dropped. The fourth group, moving along the Thames estuary, was turned back half way to London. The fifth group crossed the Essex coast about 12:15, and steered toward London by the north bank of the Thames. "Some raiders were turned back by the outer defenses, but one or more penetrated southeast of London. Bombs were dropped. The sixth group followed the same course 15 minutes later, and some of these machines penetrated the southeastern outskirts. Bombs were dropped. One or more enemy machines dropped bombs in the southwestern outskirts. The seventh group, approaching along the south bank of the Thames, was dispersed by gunfire before reaching the outer London defenses. Additional individual raiders attacked the Kentish coast, between midnight and 1:30 a. m.

Full reports have not yet been received, but those already furnished point to comparatively light casualties and damage, considering the number of machines and the determined nature of attack.

Bavarian Factories Raided

LONDON, England (Friday)—Another successful air raid, carried out by 12 British machines, has been made on German munition factories in Bavaria, according to an official communication issued last night. The communication says:

"Today another successful raid was carried out into Germany. Munition factories at Kaiserlautern (Bavaria) were attacked by two groups of six machines each."

NEW AUSTRIAN WAR LOAN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—A Vienna message announces the issue of the seventh Austrian war loan, comprising a 5½ per cent redeemable state loan and 5½ per cent exchequer bonds, repayable Aug. 1, 1926, both free of taxation.

FRENCH SHIPPING REPORT

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—During the week ending Oct. 28, 838 vessels arrived and 795 departed from French ports. Two French vessels over 1600 tons, one under 1600 tons and no fishing vessels were sunk. Four French vessels were unsuccessfully attacked.

FROM SYDNEY TO MELBOURNE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Carrying a passenger, Mr. Stutt flew from Sydney to Melbourne.

The distance between Sydney and Melbourne is about 450 miles as the crow flies.

SHEEP RAISING PLANS DISCUSSED

New Englanders Interested in Developing Industry Meet in Boston at Call of Federal Agricultural Department

Interest in sheep raising in New England was awakened today at a meeting of farmers, with state and federal agricultural experts and authorities at the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

It was declared by the experts that there was an urgent and immediate need of more mutton, lamb and wool. The farmers were assured that there was much profit in sheep raising. Boston wool merchants offered unusual inducements to farmers shipping wool from northeastern points in the United States to Boston, while bankers were asked to lend financial assistance to the reestablishment of the industry in New England.

The meeting was called by the Department of Agriculture of the United States and Prof. William D. Hurd, special assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture presided. The discussion for the most part was along general lines, but the farmers received considerable encouragement from the statement of Joseph A. Wing of the Boston Wool Trade Association that that organization stood ready to handle all wool consigned to it from northeastern points, on a commission basis of 2 cents a pound and all charges including freight rates, storage and insurance. The association will even supply the farmers with bags.

In addition the raisers were assured that the dog menace was not as serious as they had been led to believe, but in order to deal with this question and give added assurance to the farmer, a new dog license bill drawn up by a special Massachusetts commission appointed to investigate the question, was offered at the meeting by Assistant Attorney-General Arthur D. Seagrave of Massachusetts, who stated that the measure would be introduced in the Legislature at the session next year.

A. C. Bigelow of the Philadelphia Wool and Textile Association described the work of that organization in arousing interest in sheep raising in the eastern part of the United States, especially in the South Atlantic states. He referred to the boys' and girls' clubs, which have been organized in that section, and especially in Georgia, for the raising of sheep, calves, pigs and poultry.

Mr. Bigelow stated that the breeding must be from western stock, and in the northeastern section of the country it should be with the idea of combining meat and wool production. He declared that the bankers of New England should aid the farmer in establishing the industry, just as a few of the banks and trust companies in Massachusetts have helped in financing other farming ventures within the past few months.

F. Nathaniel Perkins, secretary of the Boston Wool Trade Association, stated that his organization would be willing to assist financially in the sheep raising campaign in an educational direction, provided the Department of Agriculture would join in the work. Professor Hurd gave Mr. Perkins not only such an assurance, but declared that it would do everything possible to show the farmers that sheep raising is profitable, and to aid them in obtaining good stock. Mr. Perkins said that the New Eng-

land farmer must be assured that there is an urgent demand for sheep and wool, and a ready market for such products.

Wilfred Wheeler, secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, referred to the large flocks of sheep in Massachusetts up to 1830, especially on Cape Cod. He declared that the sheep question in New England was an economic one, and that when the farmer found that he could compete successfully with the western range man, sheep raising would be revived in New England.

F. R. Marshall, sheep specialist of the federal department of animal industry reviewed the existing meat and wool conditions in the United States, and said that the bringing of sheep on to a farm should not interfere with the other lines of farm industry.

Assistant Attorney Seagrave presented the bill drawn up by the special commission.

Activities of a "meat trust" in systematically destroying the sheep-raising industry in New England states was attributed by W. B. Kendall of Bowdoinham, Me., as the reason why the industry is not prosperous in this section of the United States. He declared:

"The meat trust employed the largest sheep raisers in this section after first buying out their entire herds for slaughter, and sent them out buying up entire herds wherever they could find them, spreading word that sheep raising could not be carried on at a profit in this section, in competition with the western herds. We are apt to be influenced by what our neighbors do, and so the sheep-raising industry in New England became merely nominal. It has been shown that sheep can be raised at a profit in New England." Mr. Kendall is the owner of a herd of sheep numbering 2500, said to be one of the largest herds in New England.

The meeting authorized a committee of five, headed by Wilfred Wheeler, secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, to draft resolutions expressing the attitude of the meeting.

Among others who were present at the meeting were: George H. Barnes, Lyme, N. H.; Frank M. Keith, Alton, N. H.; E. W. Morton, Massachusetts agricultural extension service; W. A. Monroe, Walpole, Mass.; W. B. Kendall, Bowdoinham, Me.; R. M. Boutwell, Lowell, Mass.; H. D. Harriman, Milford, N. H.; James C. Farmer, assistant commissioner of agriculture of New York; L. S. Corbett, United University of Maine; F. S. Adams, Bowdoinham, Me.; A. D. Kilham, Amherst, Mass.; Henry W. Wing, Cornell University, and Roland L. Perry, Reading, Mass. Nearly all the New England agricultural colleges were also represented.

EXTENSION WORK LISTS ARE CLOSED

With a registration of 5000 active students the lists of the Department of University Extension of the State Board of Education have been closed. The appropriation normally allows for the care of but 4700 students but by the reduction of the clerical force and extra work on the part of others the 300 additional students are being cared for as war service, the need being greater than usual. Conversational French and foods are the subjects most in demand.

With the increased postage rates fewer pupils can be cared for from this time forth owing to the very large amount of work done through the post. Added to this the increase in the cost of materials, particularly paper, traveling expenses and higher salaries the service will be greatly reduced unless the appropriation is increased considerably.

DRAFT SLACKERS TO BE PUSHED AHEAD

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson has amended the first draft regulations, so as to insure the immediate call of all slackers who have been caught and made to register. Instead of the slacker's card being forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the State in which he registers, the card will be taken in custody by his local board and a half number assigned it that will assure his immediate call for examination.

DANISH CELEBRATION BARRED

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—It has become known here that a request of the local branch of the Danish Society to raise the Danish flag and play Danish music in Golden Gate Park on Nov. 18, Denmark's annual patriotic holiday, has been unanimously refused by the Park Commission. The cause for the refusal has been stated by Judge Curtis H. Lindley, of the commission, as being the fact that "through the back door of Denmark have gone American goods and supplies to help the Germans."

MAZOLA is a pure oil produced from corn for shortening, deep frying and sauteing which enables the housewife to serve the best of food—and at the same time conserve the Country's butter, lard and suet, in accordance with the plan of Food Administrator Hoover.

Mazola reaches cooking heat long before it smokes, prevents fried foods from becoming greasy, gives better results and is more economical than the old cooking mediums. Also, if you want an especially delicious salad dressing use Mazola.

Get Mazola from your grocer in pint, quart, half-gallon or gallon tins—they are even more economical than the bottles. If after a fair trial you are not satisfied with Mazola, return to your grocer and he will refund your money. Write today for our free Mazola Book of Recipes.

New England Selling Representatives
AHERN & CAHOON, 131 State Street, Boston
Corn Products Refining Company
17 Battery Place, New York

MAZOLA

BIG FIRES LAID TO PRO-GERMANS

Damage of Millions in Past Two Months in United States Caused by Incendiarism

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Damage of at least \$13,000,000 has been caused by incendiary fires in the United States within the last two months. Reports from all parts of the country show that many of these fires are ascribed to enemy agents.

Fire today partly destroyed the plant of the Champlain Silk Mills, in Brooklyn, where war work for the Government was being done. The loss is \$200,000.

Baltimore this week had a \$3,000,000 fire, which destroyed munitions of war. Other cities that have suffered from incendiary fires in the past two months are:

Kansas City—Stock yards fire, live stock burned, \$1,000,000 loss; pro-Germans blamed.

St. Louis and East St. Louis, Ill.—Fire in the National Stock Yards, starting in pens where government horses were sold; estimated at half a million damage. Another fire of mysterious origin destroyed a large grain elevator, half million loss.

St. Paul—Two lumber yard fires caused \$400,000 loss.

Chicago—City, state and federal authorities now conducting an investigation. Fire Department reported that 35 "suspicious" fires had occurred in the past 60 days. None of these fires caused heavy damage, but all started in elevators, coal and lumber yards, steel works and railroad warehouses.

Cincinnati—Many bales of hay destroyed with an estimated loss of \$100,000. Several smaller grain fires in Eastern Ohio and a blaze in a mine house throwing 100 men out of work.

Portland, Ore.—A dozen northwest forest fires which were plainly incendiary. Troops on guard have seen firebugs at work and exchanged shots with them. Valuable shipbuilding lumber menaced.

Boston—Warehouse fire caused \$75,000 damage. The blaze, like many smaller ones in the city, was of suspicious origin, but specific evidence has not yet been produced.

Hobart, Okla.—\$100,000 fire destroyed cotton gin.

Choctaw, Okla.—A cotton gin and an oil mill burned. Damage \$30,000. Several smaller fires in oil fields.

Tulsa, Okla.—The home of Edgar Pew, oil man, dynamited. Believed to have been work of I. W. W.

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ANTI-AMENDMENT ISSUE CALLS OUT MORE STATEMENTS

(Continued from page one)

stated correctly the facts relative to their connection with the anti-aid amendment, call for a reply from me on the question of fact involved. It is my purpose to state facts correctly and to be perfectly fair to the gentlemen whose names I have mentioned.

"The position taken by these gentlemen before the committee on the bill of rights was stated by Mr. Lomasney of Boston on the floor of the convention to be this: They did not desire to prevent any private institution from receiving money from the state for educational or charitable purposes. They felt that there was no need of any further constitutional amendment to prevent the payment of money by the state to private institutions. They were unalterably opposed to the Batchelder or Anderson amendments. But if any amendment was bound to be passed, they would accept the Curtis amendment."

"It is to be noted that the letter written by Mr. Cunningham to Mr. Curtis, chairman of the committee on bill of rights, is dated June 26, 1917, and while it is perfectly true that these gentlemen were opposed to the so-called 'anti-sectarian' amendment introduced by Mr. Anderson, it is equally true that they did accept and approve of the Curtis anti-aid amendment. The conferences between these gentlemen and members of the committee on bill of rights, of which I have referred in my previous statement, took place after Mr. Cunningham's letter of June 26 to Mr. Curtis and before the Curtis amendment was reported to the Constitutional Convention. Mr. Cunningham not only told Mr. Lomasney and Mr. Pelletier that the Curtis amendment was satisfactory, but also told Delegate John W. McCormack, a Roman Catholic member of the committee on form and phraseology, that he did not wish Mr. McCormack's committee to make any change in the Curtis amendment, because he approved of it in the form in which it was reported by the committee on bill of rights."

"During the hearings before the committee on bill of rights, William H. Sullivan of Boston, a member of that committee, cross-examined rather sharply those who favored the Anderson anti-sectarian amendment for the purpose of laying a foundation for a fight against it in the event of its being favorably reported. After two or three days' hearings he was advised and requested by Mr. Cunningham, acting for a committee representing the Roman Catholic people, to withdraw his opposition on the ground that the committee on bill of rights was going to report an amendment which was satisfactory to every one, and it was because of this request and assurance of Mr. Cunningham that Mr. Sullivan withdrew his opposition and supported the Curtis-Lomasney amendment which was unanimously reported to the convention."

"For fully a month after the committee on bill of rights had made its unanimous report, no protest was heard from Mr. Cunningham or any one else representing the (Roman) Catholics, and when an editorial appeared in the Pilot attacking the anti-aid amendment, Mr. Cunningham stated to Delegate Louis A. Coolidge, a member of the committee on bill of rights, that he was as much astonished as Mr. Coolidge by the Pilot editorial. He told Mr. Coolidge that he would let him hear from him as soon as he learned something about the matter, but up to the present time Mr. Coolidge has heard nothing further from Mr. Cunningham."

"It is to be further noted that in the statements denying that I have stated the facts correctly, Mr. Slattery does not deny that he requested delegates in the convention to vote in favor of the anti-aid amendment. Among the delegates whose support he solicited for this amendment are Dennis D. Driscoll of Dorchester, Michael A. Sullivan of Lawrence and John W. McAnarney of Quincy.

"In view of these facts, supported by the most credible evidence and in view of the further fact that these gentlemen made no protest against the amendment during all the time that it was discussed in the convention after it had been unanimously reported by the committee on bill of rights, so that 90 per cent of the Roman Catholic delegates voted in favor of this amendment upon the assurance and belief that it was acceptable to these gentlemen and those whom they represented, it is difficult to see upon what ground they now base their claim that they have always been opposed to the anti-aid amendment or that I have not stated the facts correctly."

Satisfaction Expressed

Delegate Says Roman Catholic Leaders Did Indorse Anti-aid Bill

John W. McCormack of Boston, a Roman Catholic delegate in the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention and a member of the committee on form and phraseology which inspected the anti-aid amendment after it was reported by the committee on the bill of rights, made the following comment on the public statement issued Wednesday by Mr. M. J. Spline, Henry V. Cunningham and Francis E. Slattery:

"While the anti-aid bill was in the hands of the committee on form and phraseology I had a conference with Henry V. Cunningham at the request of Martin M. Lomasney, at Mr. Cunningham's office in the Tremont Building, my object being, as the only Roman Catholic member on that committee, to ascertain Mr. Cunningham's opinion on various changes in the form and phraseology of the bill suggested by my committee."

"I informed him as I had already informed Mr. Pelletier and Mr. Lomasney of my own opinion, and I said that I was not prepared to make any suggestion of changes of my own faith. Mr. Cunningham himself went over the bill thoroughly, particularly the proposed changes."

"At no time during our conferences did Mr. Cunningham, by word or action, express any disapproval of the anti-aid bill. But, on the contrary, he told me that he did not want any changes in it, even to a word, without closely analyzing it, because he was afraid that changes by our committee might change the whole meaning of the bill, and that 'we' (meaning the Roman Catholics) were perfectly satisfied with the bill as agreed upon by the committee on the bill of rights."

"This bill was referred to our committee on form and phraseology on July 25, 1917, and was under consideration for about two weeks before being reported back to the convention."

"I daily conferred with Mr. Pelletier and Mr. Lomasney on this matter, informing them of the suggestions made by the members of my committee in order to find out how we might act agreeably to the (Roman) Catholic view. And the bill as reported by my committee, with its changes in form and phraseology only, was satisfactory to the (Roman) Catholic viewpoint."

Ministers for Anti-aid

The Presbyterian Ministers Association, at its meeting, Oct. 29, declared itself in favor of the anti-aid amendment to the Massachusetts Constitution, it was announced today.

Harvard Bulletin on Anti-aid

Adoption of the anti-aid amendment will have no direct effect on Harvard University, which for many years has received no financial aid from the State, says a recent editorial in the Harvard Alumni Bulletin. The editorial goes on to say that adoption of the amendment will bring the colleges to a serious study of what they are doing and what they are leaving undone. Persons who favor establishment of a state university would probably be stirred to action by withdrawal of public aid to educational institutions. The Bulletin does not believe that a state university is needed in Massachusetts, where there are already many well-equipped institutions of higher learning.

ANTI-AMENDMENT TOPIC BEFORE BAPTISTS

G. W. Coleman Points Out That It Is a Duty to Deal Vigorously With Such Problems

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—At the closing session of the convention of the Massachusetts Baptists Societies in this city last night, George W. Coleman of Boston pointed out "the duty of those who stay at home." Mr. Coleman spoke of the problem of labor which must be solved and, in accordance with the vote of the convention yesterday indorsing the anti-aid amendment to the Massachusetts Constitution, urged the stay-at-homes to deal as vigorously with such problems as the "boys at the front must strike the enemy."

Mr. Coleman said, in part: "The position of the stay-at-homes is more important and more difficult because if we fail in our duties it little matters how courageous and self-sacrificing our soldiers are at the front. While we are particular in the class of men we are choosing for the front line, we have been careless about the stay-at-homes."

Concerning the anti-aid amendment, Mr. Coleman said: "How we hoped in the Constitutional Convention after weeks of long and hard labor to see that spirit which has been the undercurrent in our elections banished forever. We saw the amendment adopted by 90 per cent of the Roman Catholic vote and 90 per cent of the Protestant vote. Then when our hopes had mounted to the highest, we awoke only to find our work was of no avail. A flame of almost hatred was spreading to all parts of the State to stem an effort to lay aside this ghost. We who stay at home must deal with those problems as sternly as the boys at the front must strike the enemy."

"We must cherish a willingness to meet changes. We stay-at-homes must have the desire of youth to make us willing to meet these changes. This is more than a world war. It is a world revolution. We are witnessing the breaking of an old order in favor of a new era. If changes in the industrial world do not result from this conflict, then our battle will be in vain."

Y. M. C. A. WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

WOONSOCKET, R. I.—Sessions of the Women's Auxiliary of the Young Men's Christian Association of Rhode Island and Massachusetts closed here yesterday without naming the next meeting place, which is to be announced by the president and executive committee. Mrs. F. W. Ganse of Newton, Mass., the new president, presided at the meetings when ways of broadening the work of the auxiliary were discussed.

TURKISH WARSHIP SUNK

PETROGRAD, Russia (Friday)—In an attack on Turkish vessels in Inada Bay, in the Black Sea, near the Bosphorus, Russian torpedo boats sank a Turkish torpedo boat and destroyed two Turkish steamers and a naval battery in the bay, the War Office announced yesterday.

PEANUT CROP PAYS WELL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MOULTREE, Ga.—Fifteen carloads of peanuts shipped from Moultrie sold for over \$10 a ton. Farmers are encouraged to make the nuts one of their important crops next year.

FORD HALL TOWN MEETING FOR PLAN

Proposed Anti-aid Amendment to Massachusetts Constitution Is Indorsed by Vote of 106 to 29 Following Debate

The Ford Hall "town meeting" went on record last night in favor of the anti-aid amendment by a vote of 106 to 29, following a discussion of the amendment by Prof. Frederick L. Anderson of Newton, favoring, and Paul H. Blackmur of Quincy, opposing. Both speakers are delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

Professor Anderson's remarks were a summary of the speeches he has made in behalf of the amendment during the campaign for its adoption. The amendment, he declared, was a wise, just and fair measure—a treaty of peace, particularly valuable at this time when peace within the nation is most vitally necessary. He laid stress on the fact that 90 per cent of the Roman Catholics in the convention voted for it, and that such men as former Governor David I. Walsh favored it. He replied to the objection that it sacrificed many entirely non-sectarian institutions of education, mercy and charity for the sake of denying state aid to religious schools by saying that on the contrary it would make such organizations as were worthy of surviving strong and self-reliant.

Mr. Blackmur took the ground that Massachusetts, if it adopted the amendment, would be turning its back on education, and on the many splendid institutions of vocational training for which it was celebrated.

Several speakers from the floor expressed a hope that a state university would some day result from the operation of the amendment, and Professor Anderson said that the tendency would be toward the establishment of such an institution.

The Ford Hall town meetings are to be held this season monthly instead of weekly, the dates being the first Thursday evening of every month.

JOHN A. SULLIVAN REMOVED BY MAYOR

(Continued from page one)

Crocker that he had invested the \$4000 he drew from the Mutual National Bank in his political campaign.

"That's a mistake," said the mayor. "To which dollars do you refer?" asked the Mayor of Mr. Hurlburt. Then they indulged in a long argument as to which \$4000 had been spent in politics and which money in the mayoralty campaign of 1913-14. Mr. Curley insisted that he had spent the \$4000 in politics after it had been invested for him by Mr. Elisman and returned in the form of profits. The mayor and the finance commission counsel disputed as to just what money was put into the stock market and what dollars went into the campaign.

Mayor Curley denied he had ever put one cent into the metal business operated by Marks Angell. He said he had done everything he could to help Mr. Angell, even using his influence to do so, but he declared he had never put one cent into that business. He said Mr. Angell had been connected with the Tammany Political Club of the old ward 17 and that the Mayor and he were friends for years as a consequence.

Pressed as to his connection with Marks Angell, Mr. Curley said when his counsel told him not to answer: "This is a political inquiry. It deceives no one. I will not admit that I had one cent in that business. I admit that I am interested in Marks Angell as a friend. If you say that George U. Crocker said that he had told him I had one-half interest in that business I don't believe he ever said it."

Mayor Curley reiterated that he had no monetary interest in the Daily Plumbing Supply Company. He would not be certain as to checks which might have passed between him and Mr. Daly, saying that he did not believe, however, that he had ever received any checks from Mr. Daly in or about the fall of 1913.

The Mayor was asked in detail about his own banking accounts despite protests time and again from Mr. Coakley. He said that he had accounts in certain Boston banks and he named them.

Asked if he had accounts in the names of other people in banks in Boston or elsewhere, he said he had not. He said that his wife had an account in the Immigrant Savings Bank of New York.

"This is the bonding inquiry, Mr. Coakley," said the Mayor during one of Mr. Coakley's protests. "These things may be of some political value. Let it stand, Mr. Coakley. Ask about my children—there are five of them, Mr. Hurlburt." He said he wife and children had accounts in certain Boston banks but that he did not keep track of Mrs. Curley's affairs, she being able to manage for herself.

Asked if he had ever told John A. Sullivan in 1914 or 1915 that he got money out of the Daily Plumbing Supply Company, he said: "Absolutely no."

Asked if he had ever told Mr. Sullivan that he had at one time had an interest in the Daly company, that he had severed his connections with it and had received money from that transaction, the Mayor said "Absolutely no."

Asked if he ever told Mr. Sullivan that the money with which he purchased his land for his house came from the Daily Plumbing Supply Com-

pany, the Mayor reiterated: "Absolutely no."

"When did you last see Mr. Sullivan?" asked Mr. Hurlburt of the Mayor.

"About six weeks ago, I should say," replied the Mayor.

The Mayor said that not until last night had he known that Mr. Sullivan had gone before the commission.

"Has he testified before the commission?" asked the Mayor, countering one query with one of his own.

Mr. Hurlburt did not answer. The Mayor said: "Let me ask this question, then. Are these questions you are asking me parts of testimony that Mr. Sullivan gave before the commission?"

"You may assume that sir," said Mr. Hurlburt.

At this moment the Mayor drew from his pocket a letter and said: "This will explain the whole thing then."

Then Attorney Hurlburt started in to query the Mayor about his dealings with Mr. Elisman and how he had secured the money for that purpose and his putting in \$4000 in his campaign.

The Mayor wanted to continue the discussion of the disclosures made by Mr. Sullivan but Attorney Hurlburt pinned him to the financial investigation and Attorney Coakley time and again urged the Mayor to be conformable to the will of the commission and the attorney for it.

Then the Mayor said he would do so, that there would be plenty of time to talk about the Sullivan testimony between now and election in December. He explained that Mr. Elisman was a wool broker and dealer in other securities. Pressed by Mr. Hurlburt as to his business affairs, Mr. Coakley objected to this personal line of inquiry. "I advise you not to answer," said Mr. Coakley to the Mayor.

"I do want to answer," said the Mayor. "There's nothing in my life that cannot be spread open to the public. In this I differ from the chairman and some others."

The Mayor wanted to answer Mr. Hurlburt's questions and Mr. Coakley objected. Mr. Hurlburt made much merriment of the situation. Mr. Coakley declared that Mr. Hurlburt was not treating the Mayor with proper consideration and courtesy. Mr. Hurlburt asked the Mayor if he had any complaint. He had not, so the Mayor said. He said that Mr. Hurlburt was but doing his duty as counsel for the Finance Commission. The Mayor said that the Finance Commission attorney was trying to act fairly, but that he had his work to do for the commission.

The Mayor had kept no record of checks or papers showing his dealing with Mr. Elisman. The latter had received for the original \$7500, but receipt had been destroyed when the money was paid back to the Mayor by Mr. Elisman. The Mayor said that he paid about \$11,000 for his land in the Weymouth Way with cash out of this transaction.

When Mr. Coakley again objected, the Mayor said: "I think dragging the Mayor into this is purely for political effect. It is disgraceful. I do not blame you, Mr. Hurlburt."

Mr. Coakley objected that Mr. Hurlburt was "pettifoggery." The latter objected with mock sorrow pleading comically with Mr. Coakley to withdraw the term. He said that Mr. Coakley was funny, "so funny at times."

The Mayor was asked as to a campaign speech reported in the Boston Globe in 1914 to the effect that Mr. Curley had said that he was independent of political office for his living, that the Daily Plumbing Supply Company brought him an income. The Mayor stated that the report was a mistake, that he had never stated on any occasion that he had any monetary interest in the plumbing business of Mr. Daly.

Mr. Coakley then questioned the Mayor as to an interview they had had last night. He asked the Mayor if he had not told him among other things that George A. Flynn, assistant corporation counsel, had not told him that Mr. Sullivan had been before the finance commission. The Mayor admitted this and several other questions as to Mr. Coakley's informing him of the developments of yesterday. He said that he had not intended to insult the Commonwealth nor the commission by nonattendance yesterday at the hearing.

Then the Mayor read Mr. Sullivan's letter stating that the corporation counsel wished to resign not later than Jan. 1, next but would prefer to have his resignation accepted sooner. The mayor commented:

"Mr. Sullivan does not have the opportunity to resign. He is removed. The commission then adjourned until next Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, when former Corporation Counsel Jo A. Sullivan and Standish Wilcox, one of the Mayor's office assistants, will be witnesses."

William J. Hennessey of the school house commission was named active corporation counsel by the Mayor this afternoon.

HOME GUARD UNITS TO GET OLD RIFLES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Owing to the fact that the War Department has received numerous requests from governors for rifles for organizations of home guards, the Ordnance Department has been authorized by the Secretary of War to issue old Springfield and Krag rifles to all organizations that meet the department requirements as to membership.

Any man between 18 and 45 may become a member of a home guard company, the strength of which is 100 enlisted men and three officers. Their duties will be purely local, such as suppressing riots and taking charge of endangering situations within the State.

JOHN L. BATES TALKS ON ANTI-AMENDMENT

"Insult to One, an Insult to All." Says President of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention in Statement

In an interview on the anti-aid amendment authorized today, John L. Bates, president of the Constitutional Convention and ex-Governor, made the following statement:

"For many years there has been discussion in this Commonwealth as to whether or not appropriations should be made from public funds for private institutions under sectarian control. This discussion has at times been bitter and has tended toward ill feeling and prejudice. The question came before the convention. I appointed a committee of 15 of the wisest men in the convention to consider it. These men held the most extreme views. They represented every phase of opinion. On the committee were Jew and Gentile, (Roman) Catholic and Protestant. They went into the committee room with an honest purpose to solve the problem and to their credit they buried animosity and preconceived prejudice and got together."

"Unanimously they agreed that the question was not a sectarian question, that because an institution was controlled by a religious sect was no reason why it should not receive public support, that in fact, the private institutions controlled by a religious sect might be much better than a private institution not so controlled. They discussed and agreed that the question was broader and more fundamental. That the real question was whether or not any money raised by taxation should be expended for the support of institutions not under public control and the committee unanimously agreed that it should not. They therefore reported a constitutional amendment to that end and the convention after careful consideration approved that amendment by vote of 275 to 25."

"I regret that any religious sect should consider itself aggrieved by this anti-aid amendment. One church has claimed it was an insult. If it was an insult to one it was an insult to all. The complete answer to such an argument is that 90 per cent of the (Roman) Catholics of the convention, 90 per cent of the Protestants and 100 per cent of the Jews voted for the amendment as something fair to every one and based on principles of sound common sense and justice."

"I trust the people of the Commonwealth of all faiths will vote for this so-called anti-aid amendment overwhelmingly and thus eliminate from Massachusetts politics in the future a subject that has been a constant source of irritation and which when once thus removed will make it possible for our people with the largest respect each for the others' religious faith to get together more closely as brothers in a great Commonwealth."

ESSEX COUNTY TEACHERS MEET

National Responsibility for Education in Communities Advocated by Professor Bagley

National responsibility for local education was the plea of an address by Prof. W. C. Bagley of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching before the secondary section (grades 7 to 12) of the Essex County Teachers Association at its eighty-eighth annual convention in Boston today. The speech was delivered in Ford Hall. At the session of the convention this afternoon, in Tremont Temple, Philander P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, had as his subject "Education for Democracy."

Professor Bagley, declaring that the welfare and prosperity of any community depended in large measure upon the educational average of the entire country, said that what is now being done by the nation for industrial education as represented in the Smith-Hughes bill, should be done for general and liberal education. The child in the poor communities should have the same chance as the child in the richer communities, he insisted. This would not mean federal control or the giving up of local autonomy, he said.

Professor Bagley spoke also for the welfare of the classroom teacher. He regretted that the classroom did not lead to careers in education or literature. Even in a college a man ideal in the classroom might not be known two doors down. Rewards must be given to achievements in the classroom, he said. He advocated a higher professional training and standards for teachers, which would do much to break down the stratification that now exists between the high and elementary school teacher.

The Rochester plan of the junior high school was presented by Supt. H. S. Weet of Rochester. In that school, he said, the pupil lives in all his social, civic and vocational relations.

Prof. R. H. Whitbeck of the University of Wisconsin talked on geography and general science, pointing out ways in which the two can be closely related, each made to vitalize the other.

The elementary section (grades 1 to 8) met in Tremont Temple, presided over by the vice-president of the association, Miss Annie E. Whittier of Lynn. The first address was given by Professor Bagley, who spoke of "Red Letter Lessons." Enthusiasm on the

part of the teacher was his plea. While the subjects taught were old to the teacher, they were new to the child and the teacher should bring to them fresh interest because of the lesson's importance to the child.

The Deputy Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts, Frank W. Wright, spoke on "Facts Versus Thinking in the Recitation." He urged that the child be given a chance to be heard in a recitation. He would have the lesson given out the day before the recitation and the children told what they were expected to contribute, then turned loose to get their information. The next day they should be given the opportunity to tell about it. In one such lesson that he had heard he had learned more about South America, he said, than three years' reading on the subject had given him.

Professor Whitbeck pleaded for emphasis upon essentials in teaching, declaring that with the great number of facts the child confronts in textbooks, it was easy to see why the individual does not remember more than he does.

STATE GUARD BOND SALES ARE \$6,289,550

Liberty bond subscriptions to the extent of \$6,289,550 were obtained by the 10,000 officers and men of the Massachusetts State Guard in their six days' campaign, ended last Saturday, it was announced today at the office of the State Guard in the State House. Verbal reports not yet filed in writing are expected to bring this amount above \$6,300,000. The fifth brigade secured the largest total, its share amounting to \$2,631,050, the third brigade came second with \$2,228,800 and the fourth brigade was third with \$1,429,850.

Radcliffe College girls in their intensive campaign for Liberty bond subscriptions raised \$9420.50. The graduates contributed \$1502, the senior class \$3150, juniors \$1412.50, sophomores \$1250, and the freshmen \$2106.

KNITTING CAMPAIGN OPENED

The Ladies' Aid Association of the Soldiers' Home of Massachusetts is carrying on a knitting campaign for the soldiers, and has planned a sale of knitted articles and other gifts which will be held in Tremont Temple Dec. 11, 12, 13, 14, in order to supply comforts for the soldiers at the Home. At yesterday's meeting, Mrs. Lue Stuart Wadsworth presided. Mrs. L. C. Clapp reported a balance of \$500 in the treasury of the society. During the afternoon Mrs. Robert Wood gave an address on "Food Conservation."

MEAT INCREASE SOUGHT

HARTFORD, Conn.—The question of increasing the number of cattle, sheep and hogs in the State in order to add to the available meat supply has been taken up. It was announced yesterday, by the State Council of Defense, which, through its committee on food supply and conservation has appointed a committee of three to investigate the situation and recommend a course of action.



The Work of Hands

AN engraving, mechanically made, may be an reproduction. But the true charm of the art lies in the original painting done by hand.

Ready-for-Wear Clothes from the Morse store, cut on smart models and made from good wools, show distinctly the touch of real tailoring art because they are hand tailored throughout.

Morse Made Clothes

at \$17.50 \$20.00 \$25.00 and up to \$45.00

are distinctly big values

Quality can be put into Morse Clothes at these prices because Morse Clothes are made and sold to you in the same building, and no middleman's profit is charged.

The Morse Fall Styles for men and young men include some unusually pleasing numbers.

Why not come into the Morse store today and have us show you?

Adams

Leopold Morse & Co.

Square

Open Saturday Evenings

UNITED STATES TO GET CHEAPER FOODS

Administration Says Licensing System Should Have Its Effect in Material Retail Reductions in Short Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The effect of the new licensing system, which went into effect on Wednesday, the Food Administration says, should be felt immediately in lower prices in many stores on canned corn, tomatoes and peas. Many lines of canned goods, according to the Food Administration, were bought by dealers at low prices last spring on future contracts. These goods are now being delivered, since the canning season is at an end. If dealers take only a reasonable margin of profit on the goods, the prices to the consumer should be correspondingly low.

It is expected that goods which the wholesalers still have on hand, and which were bought early, will be sold on a lower margin under the licensing regulations than has prevailed up to the present, and also in accordance with voluntary assurances given by them to the Food Administration.

The Food Administration is hopeful of the patriotic cooperation of retailers in this regard. At a meeting recently held in Washington, representatives of the retail grocery trade passed resolutions in which was included the following:

"We pledge ourselves to the United States Government not to sell any of the fundamental necessities at a margin of profit over the delivered cost to the merchant that will yield to him more than a reasonable living profit, irrespective of the market conditions at time of resale, and we pledge ourselves to urge other grocers, whether under the licensing plan or not, to the end that margins of profit by retail grocers throughout the country over the cost to them shall not be greater than prevails under normal conditions. We urge that each retail grocer act individually and that he sell the staple foods at no greater profit than is reasonable in accordance with their cost and his individual cost of doing business, as sanctioned by the United States Food Administration."

This resolution had the support of the entire executive committee of the National Retail Grocers Association, representatives of the principal state and local retail organizations, and of large systems of chain stores and many prominent independent retailers from Maine to California.

Special Appeal to Britons

Mr. Spring Rice Asks Englishmen to Do Better Than Their Pledge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In connection with the Food Pledge Enrollment Week now in progress in all parts of the United States, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, has issued an appeal to all Englishmen living in the United States to sign the food pledge and, remembering the reduced food supplies of their countrymen across the ocean, "to do a little better than their pledge." His appeal in full is as follows:

"Mr. Hoover has issued a call to the American people to which I can add nothing. We, of the British Empire, have seen in the United States, as Mr. Hoover has said, a free people voluntarily taking upon itself a duty of necessity, humanity and honor, and we are confident that such a people will never fail in such a duty."

"But I have a special word to say to all my fellow citizens of the Empire resident in this country who have not assumed the quality of American citizens, but who enjoy to the full the protection of this free Government. Our countrymen in England, both rich and poor, have for many months suffered privations from which we have been exempt. It is our privilege to share them now. It is the duty of every one of us to sign the food pledge at once and abide by it faithfully."

"Let us remember our countrymen across the ocean. Today they have been obliged to reduce their consumption of sugar by more than two-thirds, and of wheat flour by more than a half. Their weekly rations are 3½ pounds of war bread, 2½ pounds of meat, and ½ pound of sugar. They have had to adopt drastic regulations affecting every form of comfort and limiting every form of trade. Remembering this, let it be our pride, where we can, to be a little better even than our pledge, and thus to show that, between nations fighting for the same cause, there is no emulation but that of self-sacrifice and voluntary discipline. (Signed)

"CECIL SPRING-RICE."

Lord Rhonda, the British Food Controller, has called United States Food Administrator Hoover the following message concerning Food Pledge Week and its purposes:

"When the despicable little British Army three years ago flung itself into the breach and barred the road to Calais, it was inspired not by a reasoned hope of defeating overwhelmingly the German Army, not by any thought of conquest, but by those highest of all human aspirations—duty and self-sacrifice. In glorious fulfillment of those aspirations the majority of that despicable little army now lie in soldiers' graves. In the cause, millions of our manhood have freely offered their lives."

"The gallant Belgian handful that saved the day by holding the German armies at Liège; the magnificent troops of France that forever shattered, at the Battle of the Marne, the Kaiser's dream of a Prussianized Europe; the Serbs who contested inch by inch against infinitely superior forces for the integrity of their native

land; all were actuated by the same motives. Most of them now have only white wooden crosses to mark their self-sacrifice and devotion to duty."

"To my own fellow countrymen I say quite frankly that what we ask of them in food economy is scarcely worthy of the name of sacrifice. If those who continue to live and stay in comparative comfort at home—air raids do not really disturb the daily routine—are not willing to deprive themselves of quite unessential foods, then our bravest men died in vain."

"I have already placed all the prime necessities of life under government control, both as to import and home production price. It would have been impossible to do this without your cooperation and advice in connection with our imported supplies."

"If there is no marked reduction as a result of our voluntary food economy campaign, the nation must be put on compulsory rations. The disadvantages of this you know better than I, but you also know that we are all faced with a shortage of the world's supply of cereals, meats, fats and sugar. For all these the Allies in Europe are largely dependent upon the American people. Unless there is real self-sacrifice, real cooperation in the common campaign for conservation and increased production of food, then food will not win the war. The result of your Food Pledge Week means much to us and more to civilization."

The results of Food Pledge Week so far indicate that the housewives of the country will not be delinquent in "doing their bit." Before the close of the week the Food Administration expects to have a signed food pledge card for each of the 22,000,000 housewives of the United States. The results so far, State by State, are as follows:

	No families in State	Pledges signed
Alabama	529,184	200,000
Arizona	61,346	40,620
Arkansas	334,768	250,000
California	723,410	500,000
Colorado	247,353	200,000
Connecticut	296,636	200,000
Delaware	53,368	43,000
District of Columbia	83,927	100,000
Florida	283,850	100,000
Georgia	688,933	445,000
Idaho	101,950	100,000
Illinois	1,428,586	750,000
Indiana	729,048	500,000
Iowa	565,840	425,000
Kansas	449,718	300,000
Kentucky	551,152	300,000
Louisiana	338,442	200,000
Maine	186,718	150,000
Maryland	306,934	130,000
Massachusetts	848,496	400,000
Michigan	804,227	500,000
Minnesota	465,268	235,000
Mississippi	443,142	150,000
Missouri	825,142	400,000
Montana	112,616	80,000
Nebraska	294,547	175,000
Nevada	138,912	100,000
New Hampshire	106,098	70,000
New Jersey	693,442	575,000
New Mexico	85,347	80,000
New York	1,086,624	500,000
New York City	1,254,477	500,000
North Carolina	496,700	275,000
North Dakota	138,464	108,825
Ohio	1,283,264	700,000
Oklahoma	492,531	150,000
Oregon	195,963	160,000
Pennsylvania	1,887,785	1,000,000
Rhode Island	137,284	100,000
South Carolina	330,354	210,000
South Dakota	137,541	100,000
Tennessee	517,494	300,000
Texas	961,868	500,000
Utah	92,749	50,000
Vermont	57,651	50,000
Virginia	469,611	300,000
Washington	346,402	230,000
West Virginia	295,885	200,000
Wisconsin	581,322	500,000
Wyoming	91,627	27,440
Total	23,452,727	12,569,265

4,000,000 Cards Signed

Headquarters Optimistic That Early Expectations Will Be Exceeded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The 4,000,000 mark has been passed in the number of signed pledge cards received and tabulated at the Washington headquarters of the United States Food Administration's family enrollment campaign. There are still eight states from which no official report has so far been received and in those states from which results have been received they are far from complete, in but few instances including any of the country districts. The campaign headquarters is therefore optimistic that its early expectations will be exceeded when full reports begin to come in. Indiana reports the largest number of cards signed since the last tabulation, 37,211, which gives her the highest enrollment, namely 147,493, of all the states that have reported so far. Michigan ranks second in the total of enrollments reported with 145,645, and California comes third with 132,659. The total number of pledges recorded in Washington since the last report is 547,462, making the complete total as sent into Washington headquarters 4,008,271.

License Rules Approved

Regulations Covering Distribution of 20 Commodities Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson and the Food Administrator have officially approved rules and regulations governing licenses under the presidential proclamation affecting dealers and handlers of 20 staple food commodities.

Persons who have applied for licenses may continue to operate, unless advised to the contrary, on the assumption that license is in process of issuance. Those who have not yet applied are counseled to do so at once, under penalty for failure to comply with the regulation governing applications.

Retailers doing a gross business of more than \$100,000 annually must take out licenses, as well as all wholesalers, manufacturers and other distributors of the foodstuffs specified in the President's proclamations.

The regulations are to be issued in pamphlet form to all dealers licensed, and will be sent with the licenses. The first part of these pamphlets deals with the general license scheme. Later

the rules and regulations governing specific industries and commodities are taken up in detail.

No licenses have yet been sent out from Washington. More than 40,000 applications have been received, and 18,000 licenses have been prepared. These will begin to issue next Saturday, when the pamphlets will be ready to mail with them.

The Food Administration plans to keep in close touch with the operations of all licensees through a system of regular monthly reports. They will include statements concerning the volume of business and amount of stock on hand at the beginning of each month. It is impossible to make a detailed statement of just what information will be asked for, but one question will concern the amount of stock on hand on Nov. 1. All licensees should be prepared to answer this query on Dec. 1, which is the time set for their first report to the Law Department, License Section, Food Administration.

PRICES OF FISH CONTINUE HIGH

Dealers Excuse Situation on Ground of Light Receipts, Though Storage Houses Full

Retail and wholesale fish prices in Boston continue high today, with quotations advancing practically every day. When asked why prices are so high, dealers, generally, replied that the trouble was with the "crop." They excused the high prices, saying that the supply was light and that the receipts had not been large enough to take care of the demand which was heightened by the government campaign to substitute fish for meat.

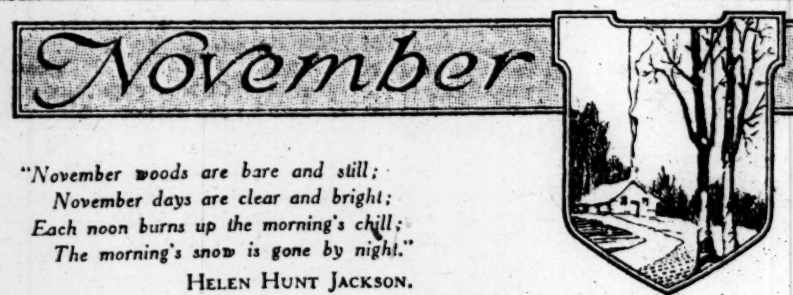
It was pointed out to the dealers that, notwithstanding the small receipts, the State Board of Health reported an increase in the storage of fish as compared with last year with 7,897,586 pounds put in the freezers during September. In defending this, some said that they were holding up the storage supply to take care of the winter months when little is received from the fishermen. Retailers, they claimed, will not sell storage fish when the fresh product is available at even higher prices.

Vessels have been making short trips to nearby grounds instead of longer trips to off shore haunts, with the receipts consequently the very freshest obtainable. Wholesale dealers bidding for the purchase of the fish at the New England Fish Exchange, therefore purchased at high rates, and the heavy demand made the bidding more lively, say the dealers.

Statistics issued weekly by the Boston Fish Bureau for the past several months have shown that this season's receipts have been lighter than for the corresponding part of last year, with but one or two exceptions. The prices paid to fishermen have been higher this year than ever before, and the individual fishermen on sailing vessels have reaped the largest stocks in the history of the industry, according to records kept at the Fish Bureau.

TALK ON IMMIGRATION

Members of the Home Guard, an organization of women who are recruiting adults of other countries now living in the city for the Boston public schools, to aid in their Americanization, were addressed this afternoon by W. J. Burke of the Federal Employment Bureau on "How the Immigrant Finds His First Job." Mr. Burke was for seven years in the immigration service at Ellis Island, New York, and has been Immigration Inspector in Massachusetts since 1894. The meeting was held at the residence of Mr. Frederick P. Bagley, 8 Louisburg Square, Boston. The members also had a drill in Italian by Prof. Cesare Dussault, and sang the Italian national song. The work of the Home Guard is done as the request of the Naturalization Bureau of the United States.



"November woods are bare and still; November days are clear and bright; Each noon burns up the morning's chill; The morning's snow is gone by night."

HELEN HUNT JACKSON.

As the noontide warmth of November's bright, clear days dispels the morning's chill, so are wasteful and extravagant habits overcome by the determination and strength of purpose one acquires with regular saving.

The consistent saver finds a ready welcome at The Merchants Loan and Trust Company Bank of Chicago. Here awaits you courteous, helpful service; here every possible safeguard protects your savings.

THE CHARACTER OF THIS BANK IS REFLECTED IN THE PERSONNEL OF ITS BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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PUBLIC AID URGED IN POSTAL CHANGE

Three-Cent Toll on All Letter Mail Going Outside Boston District in Effect Following Big Deposits Last Night

Three cent postage for all letter mail and two cent postage for postal and post cards went into effect in the Boston postal district today, when the new postal clause in the war revenue bill became operative throughout the United States. Local postal authorities urge the close cooperation of the public in collecting the new war charges, both as an aid to the post office department and as a convenience to letter writers themselves. The public is specially urged to obtain a clear conception of the operation of the increased rates, and to take careful note that the only letters now mailable at the old rate of two cents per ounce or fraction thereof are letters to be delivered in the postal district in which they are mailed, such letters being officially known as drop letters.

For example, a letter mailed in Boston for delivery by any post office "within" the Boston postal district will go at the two-cent rate, but a letter mailed in Boston for delivery in Brockton, Gloucester or other communities "outside" of the Boston postal district must be prepaid at the new three-cent rate.

The following is an official list of the stations in the Boston postal district, and letters going between any two of these stations will be carried at the two-cent rate:

Allston	Mattapan
Arlington	Medford stations
Arlington Heights	Melrose stations
Atlantic	Milton
Auburndale	MT. Auburn
Back Bay	Needham stations
Belmont	Newton stations
Braintree	Quincy
Brighton	Readville
Brookline	Revere
Bunker Island	Roslindale
Cambridge stations	Roxbury stations
Charlestown	Somerville stations
Chelsea	South Boston
Chestnut Hill	South Braintree
Coolidge Corner	Squantum
Deer Island	Stonham
Dorchester	Waban
Dorchester stations	Waltham
East Boston	Watertown
East Milton	Waverley
Everett	Wellesley stations
Forest Hills	Weymouth stations
Forest Hills	Winthrop
Hyde Park	Wollaston
Jamaica Plain	All down-town stations
Malden	

A new regulation has been received from the Post Office Department relating to increased rates for postal cards, etc. Postal cards and post cards of usual size (not more than 3½ by 5-16 inches and not less than 2½ by 4 inches) will be subject to a charge of 2 cents whether containing a written or printed message. All "post cards" or "private mailing cards" not within this size will be charged 2 cents if they bear a printed message, and if a written message will have to pay the rates for letter mail. Printed advertising cards not bearing the words "post card" or "private mailing card" and which do not come within the prescribed sizes, will be subject to third-class rates. The new law soldiers, sailors, and marines engaged in overseas duty in the present war are accorded free postal facilities. Boston post office officials reported everything going smoothly, although the clerks were still struggling under an immense volume of circular mail and a great pile of political mail which was deposited late on Thursday in order to avoid the increased postage. It was necessary to send out five automobiles at midnight to gather all mail of this character that had been deposited downtown at the last moment. It was declared that the central

postoffice did the biggest day's business on record yesterday when more than \$60,000 worth of stamps were sold.

CAMBRIDGE LIBRARY COMMITTEE TO MEET

At a meeting of the special library committee of the Cambridge City Council tonight, further steps are expected to be taken in the Cambridge public library case. The committee has before it for action an order introduced in the council last Wednesday night, asking Mayor Wendell D. Rockwood to remove the present board of library trustees.

The special council committee has been invited to attend a special meeting of the trustees at the central library on Thursday, Nov. 8, at 8:15 p. m., but it is not known whether the committee is disposed to be present. The employees of the library who petitioned the City Council for the recent hearing have been instructed to appear before the trustees next Thursday to give further information concerning conditions in the library which have been the subject of complaint.

Miss Mary Daly, a library assistant, and one of the petitioners for the council hearing, presented her resignation last night and it was accepted by the trustees. Inaccuracy of a portion of the stenographic report of the council hearing was discussed by the trustees last night. It is said that this report makes it appear that Mrs. Nellie P. Crowley, secretary of the trustees, "stole" a letter written to a library assistant by Matthew R. Copthorne, librarian, whereas it is claimed that Mr. Copthorne at the hearing charged Mrs. Crowley merely with receiving this letter, and that he stated he had a written admission from one of his assistants that she (the assistant) "stole" the letter and gave it, or a copy of it, to Mrs. Crowley.

ULTIMATUM IN MILK STRIKE IS EXPECTED

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Federal Government is expected to issue an ultimatum in the "milk strike" of 16,000 farmers today as it is said that they are destroying their product rather than sell to Chicago dealers at reduced wholesale prices.

The October price was \$3.42 per 100 pounds, which meant 13 cents a quart, delivered. Farmers insist they must now have more than this; while big local distributors are trying to get the price down so they can deliver at 12 cents a quart.

SENATOR GRONNA TO BE ASKED TO RESIGN

VELVA, N. D.—Immediately upon its organization, the National American Association, whose announced purpose is to promote loyalty to the Government, has started the circulation of petitions, asking for the resignation of Senator Asie J. Gronna of North Dakota.

The petitions cite Senator Gronna's opposition to war measures as the basis for his resignation.

GOVERNOR MCALL CRITICIZED

Speaking at rallies in Lynn, Salem and Revere last night, Frederick W. Mansfield, Democratic candidate for Governor, continued his criticisms of Governor McCall for his handling of the food situation and the 6-cent fare question. Governor McCall is expected to reply to some of Mansfield's campaign criticisms at the Republican rally in Tremont Temple, Saturday evening, at which the Governor will make his single address of the campaign.

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TEN "DO'S" URGED IN FOOD CAMPAIGN

City Day of Pledge Week Is Observed on Boston Common With Rally and Speeches at Liberty Cottage

City Day of the National Food Pledge Week was observed in Boston today with a noon rally and speeches at the Liberty Cottage on Boston Common and increased activity in seeking pledges at the Liberty cottages at North and South stations.

Mrs. William Tilton, member of the publicity committee of the Boston Women's Committee on Food Conservation, a speaker at the rally on Boston Common, presented 10 "Do's" which she urged upon an audience of several hundred, most of them women. They were:

"Do use one-third corn, rye, oatmeal, potato, barley or rice with two-thirds white flour, when you make your bread; do this because we have got to send across the water 450,000, 000 bushels of wheat; do use butter, but only on the table; do cook with oleomargarine, vegetable oils, meat drippings, etc.; do use all the soap you need to keep clean, but not a flake more; do understand that the reason that fats are so scarce and so necessary is that explosives are made of glycerine and glycerine is made of fats; do save sugar; do have your cake, but eat it without frosting; do send meat to our boys abroad, by eating in their places fish, poultry or baked beans."

"Do understand the reason for all this—Germany before the war raised four-fifths of her own food; England only one-fifth; France only one-half; so by efficiency and economy Germany has been able to meet her food emergency. We have got to meet the food emergency of our allies by feeding them from our own abundance. The only way is by thrift and changing your diet in little ways."

These "do's" are your bit," said Mrs. Tilton, "please do them."

Others scheduled to speak were Victor A. Heath, chairman of the Boston Committee on Public Safety, and Miss Antonette Roof, federal appointee as state agent in cooperation with the State Agricultural College at Amherst. City agents are appointed by Miss Roof in the cities of the State. Miss Julia Pulsifer, her appointee in Boston, had much to do with the arrangements for the meeting on the Common. Before the speaking began, C. O. Coppitz played "The Star Spangled Banner" on the cornet. Members of the British Recruiting Mission also addressed the crowd before it dispersed.

At all three cottages, members of interested organizations, including students from Simmons College, Girl Scouts, members of the Young Women's Christian Association and other associations, threaded the crowds seeking signatures to pledge cards. Many of the young women wore the so-called "Hoover costume" of white cap and blue apron with a representation of wheat on them. The cards, which contain a pledge of economy in the foods that are needed for the Allies, are addressed to Henry B. Endicott, State Food Administrator. In addition, the young women distributed printed information on the subject of economy. In the cottages, also, were exhibits showing the kind of food best adapted to substitution for the articles for which the greatest need exists abroad.

Throughout Massachusetts "State Day" was observed yesterday with hundreds of housekeepers joining the movement. At the Liberty Cottage,

about 600 signed food pledge cards and were given the card of membership to be hung in a prominent window. Officers in the Canadian army spoke of food conditions in the overseas forces and urged the people at home to save food so that the armies may win.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

Free wool is being given to Radcliffe College students who wish to knit for the men in the military and naval service of the United States. The second idler play will be given this afternoon at the college. The two sketches are "The Minuet" and "Op-O-Me-Thumb." The provisional lists of the first and second hockey squads at Radcliffe have been announced. Prospects of a strong team are bright.

FRANKLIN UNION RALLY

The public patriotic rally to be held at Franklin Union, 41 Berkeley Street, tonight at 8 o'clock, will have as a special feature an exhibition by sailors from the navy yard, who will bring as their guests sailors from the British Navy, who are now in Boston. The speaker will be Dr. Charles Fleischer, on the subject, "The Great American Experiment." He will tell of the war-camp community recreation service.

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ALTERNATES ARE ORDERED TO AYER

Local Exemption Boards to Send Men to Take Place of Selected Men Recently Rejected at Camp Devens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Immediate preparations were made at the national army cantonment today to receive another detail of 5000 men from various parts of New England within the next three days when it became known that the adjutant-general's office in Boston was communicating with every local exemption board, ordering them to send to camp the alternates for the selected men recently rejected.

Word to this effect was received by Maj. J. M. Wainwright, assistant chief of staff, in a communication of Adj. Gen. Jesse F. Stevens. It is estimated that 10 or 15 per cent of the so-called 40 per cent quota sent to camp were rejected and to fill their places Massachusetts is being called upon to send 2000 men out of the total of 5000, while Boston alone is to send between 200 and 300.

It is stated by the camp officials that these 5000 men should have arrived here before this time as the exemption board are understood to have been instructed to send their quotas. There has been a misunderstanding, however, it is declared, so that none of these men have arrived yet. It was announced at headquarters that the 215 men from the Boston infantry regiment who were recently reassigned to other commands will remain with their present commands and that the new men coming from Boston in the next few days will fill the vacancies in the Boston command.

Night maneuvers have been inaugurated among the soldiers here, in line with their intensive training, and ostensibly to defend the camp, battalions of men have been marched away from their barracks under sealed field orders.

Men of the three hundred and first ammunition train were included in the march last night, comprising about 700 men, from two battalions. The start was made from the barracks in the early evening, and following the courses indicated, the two detachments marched through woods, across fields, and along country highways until they confronted each other in battle formation to the general surprise of men as well as officers. That ended the maneuver as the supposed enemy had been located.

The first grenades have arrived in camp, sent here from a government experiment station, and said to be the latest improvement along bombing lines. The lot comprised about 400 of these implements, and they are exploded by fuses. The depot brigades have built trenches of a different type from others here under the direction of the French instructing officers just back from the French front, and from these trenches the grenades will be hurled.

Connecticut men under command of Maj. Fred B. Bradford were in the field yesterday with pieces they have just learned to put together, and all kinds of movements were tried out. One squad sought a covered dug-out and started a fire between drills.

According to present indications, steam will be turned on in the buildings not later than Nov. 15 in all but a few detached buildings. The work is being rushed ahead with all speed, and Maj. Edward J. Canfield Jr. believes this date will see the completion of the heating installation.

Six battalion sergeant majors have received their warrants in the headquarters' troop, Sidney S. Thornton and Leonard C. Pratt of Springfield, John R. Corbett of Fall River, Joseph G. Hanley of Bridgeport, Conn., and William H. Tracy and Leo J. Cooper of Cambridge.

More than 1200 out of the 4500 draftees of the artillery brigade plan to take the noon examinations which have now started. All day yesterday in each of the three regiments, privates were standing before their officers or their fellow privates trying to prove that they knew how to give commands.

Commenting on the progress of the training at the cantonment, Maj. Gen. Harry F. Hodges said yesterday: "I would not hesitate to take this division to France tonight and finish training on the other side. I cannot speak too highly of the morale, spirit and the general character of the soldiers who make up the division which I command. The majority have been in service but little more than a month and yet have made far greater progress than the volunteers who were raised and trained for the Spanish-American War. The spirit of the soldiers is wonderful, and when they arrive in France they will be an army of which the United States will be very proud. We will show our allies that the national army is the greatest army in the world. It is going to exceed and excel both the regulars and the national guard."

Work on the main road between the cantonment and Ayer Junction was started yesterday. It is hoped to have it finished within a month. The cost of \$40,000 will be divided among the War Department, the County Commission and the Massachusetts Highways Commission.

Camp Community Fund

Four Hundred Infantrymen to Sing Marching Songs in Parade

Plans are complete for the opening of the big War-Camp Community Fund drive on Saturday evening, at which time 400 members of the three hundred and first infantry will parade through the streets of Back Bay singing their marching songs all along the way. They will leave the Harvard Club, where supper will be served at

7:15 o'clock, and will march along Massachusetts Avenue to Huntington Avenue to the Boston Opera House, where a big mass meeting will be held.

A regimental band from Camp Devens will accompany the men, and the singing will be under the direction of Capt. Vernon Stiles, vocal instructor at the camp.

Hugh Bancroft, chairman of the committee, will preside, and among the speakers will be the Rt. Hon. Sir George Reid, who will discuss the work of war camps of Europe; the Rt. Rev. William Lawrence of the Episcopal diocese of Massachusetts, Maj. Reginald Barlow of Camp Devens, and others. Chairman Bancroft will tell something of the work of the Y. M. C. A.

Three dollars for each soldier is the amount required to carry on the work for the next year. This money will be expended in many ways, such as building and maintaining clubs for the enlisted men, arranging dramatic, motion picture, musical, and other forms of entertainment, in auditoriums, schools, churches and private homes; in short, an effort will be made to see to it that the communities around the war camps and cantonments are as much like home to the men as possible.

About \$4,000,000 is needed to carry on the campaign, as 80 camps are to be maintained throughout the country. Boston's share of this amount is \$200,000, a goodly portion of which has already been subscribed.

Secretary Baker, who is in accord with work of the war camp community committee, in speaking of the campaign said: "It seems to me that the communities nearby the camps, where the soldiers will undoubtedly spend much of such leisure time allowed them, present a genuine opportunity to these various societies and organizations which have sought admission to the camps."

"Experience has shown that the instinctive desire of the soldier with an hour of free time is to 'go to town,' if the town is only a cross-roads. For this reason, therefore, the Commission on Training Camp Activities, with my approval and under my direction, has given a great deal of time and thought to the task of organizing these towns and cities along recreational and social lines."

Relief Society Started

Citizens of Ward 18, Dorchester, Organize to Help Enlisted Men

"The Soldiers' and Sailors' Relief Society of Ward 18, Dorchester," was organized last evening at a meeting attended by fully 300 citizens of the ward in the Mather School. The meeting was presided over by Daniel T. O'Connell, and the secretary was John A. Anderson.

It was explained that the object of the organization was to care for the wants of soldiers and sailors from the ward, wherever they may be, to secure the names of Dorchester men in any branch of the service, and to provide relief for families of these men if it should be required.

The speakers were Maj. Gen. John J. Sullivan, Ensign J. A. Gatheman, engineering officer of the coast patrol fleet, Capt. Ralph C. Harrison of the provost guard, Lieut. Theodore R. Prouty of Company I, three hundred and first infantry, at Camp Devens, Lieut. William F. FitzGerald on the staff of Maj. Gen. Sullivan, and Miss Della K. McGeever, who has been active in patriotic matters in the ward.

Each of the speakers welcomed the formation of a relief society, and much enthusiasm prevailed throughout the meeting. Most of the Ward 18 boys are in Lieutenant Prouty's company and at the close of the meeting many questions were asked him concerning their welfare.

When subscriptions for the fund were asked for, \$250 was at once secured, and pledges were signed for \$250 more. Many other donations have been volunteered. Present at the meeting was a detachment of Dorchester Home Guards, and also several Dorchester High School pupils.

Troops to Go South

Depot Brigade Men at Three Camps Expect to Move

According to information received by Brig. Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser, commanding the depot brigade troops in Camp Bartlett, Westfield, Camp McGinness, Framingham, and Camp Yale in New Haven, Conn., these units will shortly be moved to Camp Greene at Charlotte, N. C.

Brig. Gen. John A. Johnston, in command of the northeastern department, is expected back from his inspection trip to Ft. Ethan Allen tomorrow.

Col. Charles A. Bennett, in charge of the coast defenses in the northeastern district, is visiting the Boston Harbor forts again today. When his inspection of these fortifications is completed, Colonel Bennett will visit the coast defenses in Portland, Me., and in Narragansett Bay.

Maj. Albert S. Williams has arrived

in Boston from Ft. Slocum, N. Y., to take up his duties as adjutant-general on the staff of Brigadier-General Johnston.

Women field clerks employed in the various army offices, not to be outdone by the men clerks, have formed a bowling team as their part in the promotion of athletics in the department.

The three hundred and seventeenth field battalion, signal corps, formerly known as the twelfth field reserves, has been ordered into active service.

The men, numbering 170, will be recruited to full war strength, 483 men, and will be sent to Camp Devens at Ayer. The corps will probably be officered by men who are shortly to be graduated from the Plattsburgh camp, and will become a part of the signal corps detachment at Ayer. This announcement was made today by Col. D. J. Carr of the signal service section.

Thirty young men from all parts of New England have received orders to report at Technology on Saturday to commence their instruction in the ground school of aeronautics.

CITY ASKS PERMIT TO SUPPLY FOOD

New York Wishes Authority From State Commission for Municipal Buying and Sale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mayor Mitchell has asked the State Food Commission that this city be permitted to buy and sell food, because of the present emergency. All associations or persons interested in the application are invited to attend a hearing to be given by the commission in City Hall on the morning of Nov. 1.

The city's request is made under the new State Food Law, which provides that, on authorization of the Commission, a city may issue bonds for the purchase of food to meet an emergency. This part of the law reads:

"Any municipality in this State may in case of actual or anticipated emergency, on account of a deprivation of necessities by reason of excessive charges or otherwise, purchase food and fuel with municipal funds, or on municipal credit, provide storage for, and sell the same, in such manner and through such agencies as it may determine. On or before the exercise of any such power or authority by any municipality, it shall have the consent in writing from the State Food Commission to exercise such power."

A strike of bakers has been averted by Mayor Mitchell, who appealed to the patriotism of both sides with such success that they promised to adjust their differences in the individual shops without resort to strikes or walkouts. Pending settlements the promise was obtained that they would continue to bake bread, and if they were not able to reach agreements they would accept the Mayor's offer to arbitrate between them.

Corn Shipments Banned

War Trade Board Prohibits Export in All but Special Cases

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Trade Board has issued an order prohibiting the export of corn except in special cases where evidence of the necessity of exporting has been submitted.

"This is due to the late arrival of the new corn harvest," said the board's announcement, "and exporters have been warned not to make any shipments unless licenses for export previously have been secured."

"In the past exporters have made shipments and then attempted to use the fact that they were paying demurrage as a reason for releasing such shipments. This reason can no longer obtain, and henceforth export licenses will be refused if shipments of corn are made previous to securing licenses."

Packers Yield Plants

Government Now Controls the Meat Packing Industry

CHICAGO, Ill.—All the great packing plants have been put under government control with Joseph P. Cotton in charge.

Yesterday was the day set by law for the licensing of packing plants and for Mr. Cotton to take charge. A few conferences were all that marked the important event.

"I have been fully assured of the full cooperation of the meat men, even to the cutting of their profits," said Mr. Cotton. "We are working now with price reduction in view. Of course the Government insures them against disaster."

Mr. Cotton has a staff of experts about him, including Dr. Charles McCarthy of the University of Wisconsin, who is engaged just now in trying to make it attractive for farmers to raise

hogs, and Charles W. Holman, for years secretary of the conference for marketing and farm credits.

Coal for Industries

Supply to Be Restricted Where They Are Non-Essential to War

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Regulations designed to restrict the use of coal in industries considered non-essential to the conduct of the war will be put into force soon by the Fuel Administration. The plan under consideration provides for a classification of industries in the order of their importance, and the issuance of a general order to coal producers directing them to supply first manufacturing plants engaged in war work.

Domestic consumers will be supplied ahead of all industries, and the regulations will contain special provisions for taking care of their requirements.

An upward revision of coal prices for mines which contain unusually thin veins and for mines in the hands of receivers to permit them to operate at a profit is probable within a few days. Heretofore price changes have been general and have not been applied except to entire districts.

New York Food Plans

City Now Can Buy at Lowest Prices and Sell in Open Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The day of the food speculator and middleman of New York City, who attempts to obtain excess profit in the food and fuel markets, has passed. New York City, through the action of the New York State Food Commission, now has the right to go into the open food and fuel markets, but at lowest prices and sell without profit to relieve the destitute and lower the high cost of living.

This authority has been given by the state commission, which decided after a hearing that the present time was an emergency within the new food law. Through this grant, the Mayor, through the commissioner of city markets, Moskowitz, can, when he thinks conditions demand it, purchase either direct from the producer or from the wholesalers, and resell to consumers, giving them the benefits of the middleman's profit.

Although the Mayor and Commissioner Moskowitz would not issue any statement on their newly acquired power, it is believed that both officials, with the assistance of food experts, are working out some plan of action.

More Than 3,500,000 Enrolled

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Food Administration has announced here that more than 3,500,000 women of the United States had been enrolled as voluntary members of the Food Administration and under pledge to follow its directions as to food conservation, at the end of the fourth day of its intensive pledge campaign. It further announced that it expects this number to be doubled when complete returns are obtained from all the states.

Michigan leads the states with a total of 145,000 cards signed; California is second, with 132,000, and New Jersey third, with 120,000. In New York City, for which returns are tabulated separately from the State, 193,000 cards have been signed.

Place for Food Complaints

Buyers of household supplies and others who have complaints to make about high prices or other features of retail market conditions should address them to the State Federal Commissioner, rather than to Herbert C. Hoover, Federal Food Administrator at Washington. It is said at the office of Henry B. Endicott, Food Administrator for Massachusetts. Such complaints are almost always referred to the state administrators, when received at Mr. Hoover's office, and delay would be avoided if they were sent direct.

HIGHER PHONE RATE ASKED

DETROIT, Mich.—The Michigan State Telephone Company, the Bell system, according to a Lansing dispatch to the Free Press, has filed with the Railroad Commission a request to raise its rates in 42 towns and villages in Michigan.

GREAT PROTESTANT AUDITORIUM URGED

Reformation Day Observances Said to Point to Need of Interdenominational Religious Structure for Boston

The steadily growing unity of effort among the various Protestant denominations, brought out during the recent commemoration of the Reformation quadricentenary by many religious organizations in the United States, is fostering a movement for building a great interdenominational religious structure in Boston. Although the plan is still in embryonic form, its advocates explain that such a building would furnish a vast auditorium for interdenominational meetings, which are now accommodated only with difficulty, and that it also could be utilized advantageously as headquarters for many denominations which at present have no headquarters of their own in the city.

This proposition is to be presented at the annual meeting of the Federation of Churches and Religious Organizations in Greater Boston to be held on Monday at the Church of the New Jerusalem, Bowdoin Street. It will be contained in the recommendations of the Rev. E. Tallmadge Root, field secretary of the federation. Mr. Root was the director of the Greater Boston committee under the auspices of which the local Reformation anniversary celebrations were conducted.

In arranging for the Reformation meeting held in Tremont Temple on Wednesday night, the committee was seriously embarrassed, says Mr. Root, because of the lack of a suitable auditorium, especially one with proper acoustic properties. Although the great temple, which for many years has been used for religious gatherings, was filled to capacity on Wednesday, Mr. Root says:

"It would have been easy to have gathered an audience of 10,000 or four times the normal seating capacity of Tremont Temple. The fact is that Greater Boston needs a larger hall for religious purposes than we now possess. A hall at least twice the size of Tremont Temple would be none too large to accommodate the great meetings which unquestionably will be held in Boston in the future by the various denominations. Then again every year there is an increasing desire for large mass meetings, and for interdenominational gatherings such as cannot readily be provided for in Boston today."

Advocates of the plan believe such a building as contemplated would cost possibly as much as \$1,000,000, and that this fund could be raised by the various Christian denominations, supported by contributions from citizens interested in the progress of Protestantism. There is a belief, however, that the use of such a structure might be extended also to every religious body which sought it for big gatherings.

In the opinion of Mr. Root the structure should be erected on a site as near down town as it is possible to obtain. The vacant land removed just one city block from Boylston Street, where formerly was located the old Providence railroad terminal, is believed to offer possibilities.

Nothing definite toward this end is believed likely to be done while the war lasts, for all the Christian religious organizations are bending their energy in large degree toward helping the United States Government win the war and thus "make the world safe for democracy," to use President Wilson's phrase. But immediately hostilities are concluded, it is promised that active steps will be taken in this direction. So convinced are backers of the movement of its necessity, that they believe such a building might be erected in time to be utilized in the coming observance, in 1920, of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers on America's shores.

The gathering at the Church of the New Jerusalem on Monday will be a joint session of all the ministers meetings and the evangelical alliance of Greater Boston. At 10:30 a. m. the fourteenth annual meeting of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches will be convened by the president of the federation, the Rev. Charles F. Rice, D. D., who will review the work

of the year. An address on "Fellowship, Ancient and Modern," is to be given by the Rev. Frank Mason North, D. D., president of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. Luncheon is to be served at 12:30 p. m. by the young people of the First Methodist Church, Temple Street. Toasts are to be given by representatives of local federations and of several communions, including Bishop William Lawrence.

The business session comes in at 2 p. m., following which Dr. North is to discuss "Federation, a Hypothesis, or a Program?"

FOES OF SALOON CALLED DISLOYAL

Chicago Liquor Interests So Charge in Effort to Block Local-Option Election Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Dry Chicago Federation is working to get sufficient names to petitions to call a local option election in Chicago next spring. William Jennings Bryan is to give two days to the campaign, speaking at a mass meeting in Medinah Temple on Nov. 20, and at a luncheon the next day.

One way in which the liquor forces are trying to block the move to make Chicago dry, says the federation, is by the circulation of charges that any one who signs the election petition will be guilty of an act of disloyalty. "To one," answers the Dry Chicago Federation, "who knows the treasonable attitude of the average saloon toward law and government, such statements are taken as exhibitions of the extremity to which the liquor people are put to defend their nefarious business. The Dry Chicago Federation asserts that no greater service may be rendered by any unenlightened citizen of the United States than by promoting the agitation against the saloons as the great source of social corruption."

HIGH WOOL PRICES CALLED UNNECESSARY

There is no real reason for the present high prices in wool, said Samuel H. Spring, secretary of the Boston and National Merchant Tailors Exchange, at a meeting of the local organization at the Copley-Square Hotel last night.

"There has been for some time a strong feeling that the prices asked for woolen fabrics are unwarranted," he said. "Not only has the price been many times advanced, but the weight grows perceptibly less and the quality inferior."

"However, the local wool trade may feel encouraged because the Committee on Wool Supply evidently has reason to expect more wool to come to the United States. The new allotment of 200,000 bales for government use signifies an intention of the British authorities to share their nation's supply of the staple with its American ally, and the intimation of further shipments may be prophetic of a more liberal policy, even with regard to the ordinary trade."

MIDDLEMAN TELLS ABOUT MILK PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A man who announced himself as "one of the despised middlemen" on Thursday afternoon informed the State Food Commission that New York City, with a practical man in charge, could sell bottle milk at 12 cents a quart and "dip" milk at nine cents a quart and make a profit. This concluded hours of hearing on the city's application for permission to buy, store and sell food to the poor consumer.

EXPERIMENTS IN APPLE RAISING

Canada Hopes to Produce Variety of Hardy Fruit for Farmers of the Dominion

Apples developed in Canada will undoubtedly take their place among the best varieties in the markets within a few years, especially as work at the experimental farm at Ottawa is progressing so favorably, said W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist of Canada, today, in explaining the exhibit of seedling apples being shown by the Dominion at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society's fruit show in Boston. Hardy commercial apples are the main object of experiments at the farm, he said, which are expected to result in giving Canadian farmers many varieties to cultivate.

In telling of the work at the experimental station, Mr. Macoun explained that Canada was a comparatively new field for commercial horticulture and even at present the majority of fruits grown there have originated elsewhere. Particular emphasis was laid by the horticulturist on the way in which the apple grading and sale laws in Canada have helped to keep the industry at a high standard. Mr. Macoun said, in reviewing his work to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor:

"The main reason why most of the varieties of apples planted in Canada originated in other countries lies in the fact that the planting of apple trees on a large scale is a comparatively recent movement in Canada and the opportunity for seedlings of merit to come to light has been in consequence small."

"I expect that during the next 50 years a much larger proportion of Canadian apples will be sold by nurserymen. At the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont., and at the horticultural experimental station, Vineland, Ont., work in cross-breeding apples has been in progress for some years, and some good varieties will be produced by these institutions. Most of the work has been done at the Central Experimental Farm in Ottawa. Of the varieties originated in the Horticultural division, 115 were named because they gave promise of usefulness."

"In 1890, when the work was begun, an orchard of 3000 trees was planted from seed imported from Riga, Russia. These began to fruit in 1897 when 50 trees bore. Nearly all were summer apples and a few were kept to propagate, including the Claire, Neville, Oscar, Percival, Roslin and Rupert. In 1898 I believed that in an orchard at the farm all sorts of combinations would be taking place if the work was done properly. The seedlings were planted until about 2000 trees filled the farm at present."

"As there are very few winter apples hardy enough for the colder parts of Canada, where the apple is grown successfully, and as there is room for better summer and autumn varieties all over Canada, these new varieties should prove of great value, and they are being propagated with a view to a more extended test of them."

NEWARK EDITOR INDICTED

NEWARK, N. J.—Hans von Hundelhausen, president of the Washington Publishing Company, publishers in Newark of the New Jersey Free Zeitung, a German daily, was among those persons indicted by the federal grand jury at Trenton for permitting alleged treasonable articles to appear in the newspaper. Von Hundelhausen was on the editorial staff before Edwin S. and Benedict Prieth, brothers, who are under indictment, turned over the control of the paper to the Washington Publishing Company.

SHEEP FARMING URGED

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—"Raise more sheep—grow wool," are the words that the farm bureau of the Reading Chamber of Commerce is preparing to sound to the farmers for the next six months,

ONE of the oldest and most celebrated English makers of fine china ware wrote us today—

"We are compelled to advance our prices on all goods booked after today as follows:

On China ware, 50 per cent.
Earthen ware, 75 per cent."

Moreover, they go on to say, this advanced price will be charged even on goods which were ordered months ago at lower prices, provided they are not able to ship until after January 1st, and future business cannot be definitely accepted even at this advance, but will only be accepted at the price prevailing at the time of shipment from England.

Could anything more strongly emphasize the importance of our offer of the entire stock of the Richard Briggs Co. at

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In Tremont Temple, Tomorrow Night

BY THE REPUBLICAN CLUB OF MASSACHUSETTS

CONCERT BY THE SALEM CADET BAND 7 TO 8

SPEAKERS:

GOV. SAMUEL W. MCALL

LT. GOV. CALVIN COOLIDGE

U. S. SENATOR HENRY CABOT LODGE

U. S. SENATOR JOHN W. WEEKS

LEWIS PARKHURST, President of the club, will preside

Doors Open at 6.50

All Seats Free

First Balcony Reserved for Ladies and Their Escorts

LEWIS PARKHURST, President ROGER WOLCOTT, Secretary

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

The Semiprecious Stones Are in Vogue

The semiprecious stones are having their day now. They are so much in vogue that the woman who loves to have her jewels and her gowns harmonize may have quite a variety of beautiful things, even though she possesses a purse of only moderate means. In the matter of jewelry, things have changed much since the early times, when only kings and queens and lords and ladies of high degree could indulge their taste in such adornments. They, of course, had gorgeous jewels in full sets and equally rich and gorgeous costumes with which each particular set was worn. For many years, the woman of moderate means, with but few pieces of jewelry in her possession, had just three choices in wearing them. Either she must always choose clothes which matched or harmonized with them in color; or she must refrain from wearing her jewels when she desired to indulge in costumes of another color; or, as a third choice, she must resign herself to wearing a combination of clothes and jewels which were never meant to be worn together and which absolutely declined to harmonize.

Today there is a large variety in the attractive articles of jewelry offered to the woman of average means, and, in these, the semiprecious stones play the leading parts—are starred, so to speak. Among these, moonstones, especially those with a faint bluish cast, are leaders in popularity. You may have them set in almost any style or article that you desire. They make handsome rings and brooches and are particularly lovely in pendants. One woman found, tucked away in a fascinating little jewelry store, a pendant with an oval-shaped moonstone, in a rather unusual setting of silver. It was just the sort of thing which she wanted to wear with an evening gown of soft white tulle, veiled in white tulle edged with silver lace and trimmed with white lace delicately embroidered in silver. She called it her "moonlight dress". It had such a beautiful, misty, moonlight effect, which the moonstone pendant, on its slender silver chain, carried out perfectly.

Tourmalines are lovely things, too, whether set in silver or in gold. They are clear stones which flash and sparkle charmingly when well cut, and there are both pink and green varieties. The pink are sometimes light in color and sometimes vary to a deep rose pink, an exquisite color. One of these deep pink stones, mounted solitaire in a Tiffany setting of gold, makes a handsome ring. A rather large pear-shaped tourmaline, of a particularly deep rich pink, made a beautiful pendant in a slender rim of gold, with two smaller stones set with pearls, intervening above it. One artist, who does exquisite and unusual things in jewelry, made a necklace of silver rose leaves, with pink tourmalines set at intervals as wild roses. And she once made a ring, also of silver, with a design of apple leaves, using green tourmalines as the apples. Green tourmalines, too, are beautiful stones.

Amethysts are always in vogue, say the jewelers. This season there are some interesting rings and other pieces of jewelry shown in which a good-sized amethyst is cut, cabochon style, that is, quite smooth and rounded, without facets. The slightly misty effect which some of them have is most charming. The aquamarine, with its exquisite clear blueness, is another especially favorite these days. Somehow a silver setting seems to show off its beauty to the fullest extent. The topaz and garnet are also much in demand. Another attractive pink stone, clear like the tourmalines and amethysts and others, is the rose beryl or morganite. This comes in pale pink tints—just what you see in beautiful clear sunsets

—and is delicately lovely. This, too, sparkles well. Although the sapphire is classed as a precious stone, the white and yellow and pink sapphires are somewhat less expensive; yet they are more costly than most of the semiprecious stones.

Opals are considered members of this latter class, and they, as most people know, come in great variety of coloring. The fire opals are handsome specimens and the black ones are also popular. Then there is the turquoise matrix, which is a favorite with many people, and which is set, usually in silver, in many pretty bits of adornment. There are necklaces with these stones set in them at intervals, others from which they are suspended as drops or bangles; there are pendants, made of beautifully wrought silver, set with one or two or three or more of these matrices. In Italy, particularly in Florence, you may buy them set in a delicate tracery of exquisite filigree silver. They are cut round or oval usually and set in rings and brooches in many ways; often fine specimens may be had at moderate prices, set most artistically, too.

As for green stones, there is chrysoprase, much in vogue at present, and quite worthy of its popularity, be it said. It is an opaque stone, somewhat resembling jade, which is also a great favorite these days. Chrysoprase is perhaps a softer green. Then there are the peridot, called by some the "evening emerald"; they are clear, flashing green stones, very beautiful and also quite different in tone and color from the equally clear green tourmalines.

Altogether, one may find, among the semiprecious stones, almost any color or shade that one may want and may, at moderate prices, acquire simple, but truly artistic and beautiful pieces of jewelry to harmonize with one's costumes.

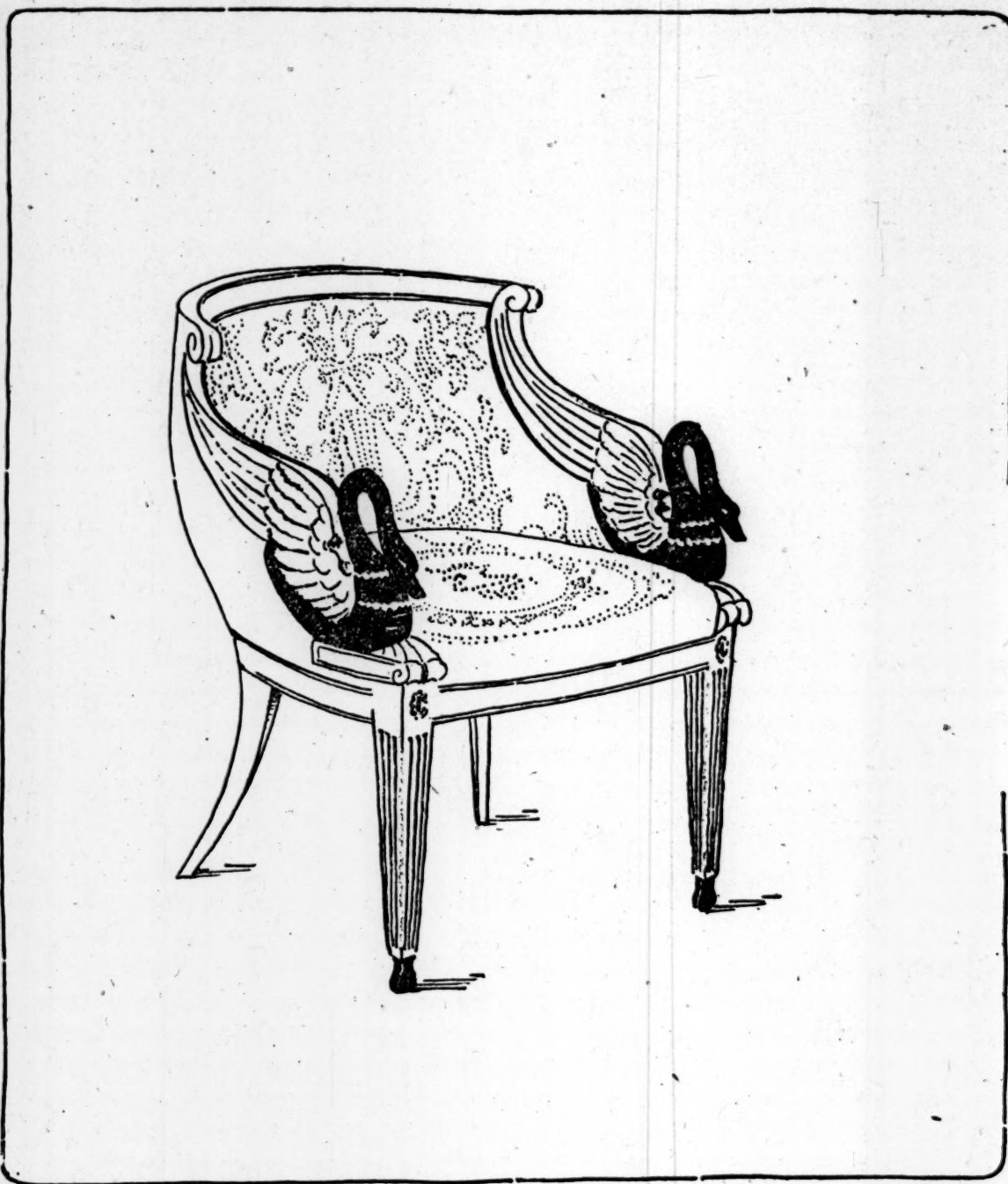
To Make the Croquettes Light

The guest, being a privileged visitor in the house, had been commenting on the lightness of the croquettes which had been served to her for luncheon. The hostess, quite a new housekeeper, was gratified at the appreciation of her cooking and waxed enthusiastic as she told of her house-keeping trials and triumphs.

"I'll tell you how I got them so light," she confided; "I just put a small teaspoon of baking powder into the croquette mixture. Some friend of mother's told me about that and I thought it was a valuable addition. Whenever I make beef loaf, I put a little baking powder in, also. I use it in potato balls and in anything made with potato, everything that I want to be light. It is a simple, easy touch, but I find that it makes quite a difference in my cooking."

"The floor of a room is the foundation upon which the entire decoration of a room rests, and since floors are usually carpeted or largely covered with rugs, the selection of floor coverings is of the greatest importance. The color value of the floor should be substantial and harmonious in effect, for a room should always look as if it had been furnished from the bottom up, even though, in reality, the rug or carpet may have been the last thing selected." So writes Miss Amy L. Rolfe, instructor of home economics in the University of Montana, in her new volume entitled, "Interior Decoration for the Small Home." She continues, in another chapter, with an interesting discourse on oriental rugs, which should be quite helpful to the

A Glimpse of First Empire Furniture



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by permission of the Metropolitan Museum, New York

A swan chair of the Empire period

The period of the first empire, in France, is usually spoken of as one of great artificiality. Simplicity had characterized the days of the Revolution, that is, at least so far as clothes and home furnishings were considered. During the Directoire period, rather more elaboration appeared but, with the coming of Napoleon to the throne of France, almost at the opening of the Nineteenth Century, began a great revival of Greek influence in the fashions and upon the furniture of the times.

The swan chair in the illustration is an excellent example of the armchair of the period. It is massive in structure and almost semicircular in shape, that is, at least so far as clothes and home furnishings were considered. During the Directoire period, rather more elaboration appeared but, with the coming of Napoleon to the throne of France, almost at the opening of the Nineteenth Century, began a great revival of Greek influence in the fashions and upon the furniture of the times.

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A Talk on Oriental Rugs

Woman who is furnishing or refurnishing her home.

"Oriental rugs are usually divided into four principal classes," she writes, "Caucasian, Turkish, Turkoman, and Persian. . . . Caucasian rugs come from the Russian Caucasus, once Persian territory, but acquired by Russia in the Nineteenth Century. These rugs bear designs which are rectilinear and geometrical. There are three principal types, the Daghestans, Shirvans, and Kabistans. Daghestan rugs are very beautiful with the silvered tones of red, blue, green, and yellow, and designs of stars, squares, and hexagons, of the most conventional type. They are suited for use in small reception rooms where dignity is desired. Kabistans are more like Persian rugs, for they are softer in color than the Daghestans or Shirvans. Stiff animal and human forms appear in the designs of Kabistans.

"For living rooms, libraries and dining rooms, Turkish and Turkoman rugs are especially desirable, as they are to be easily found in the larger sizes."

"Turkomans are distinguished by the use of many octagons. Perhaps the best-known Turkoman is the Bokhara, named after one of the most remote countries of the world, 700 miles east of the Caspian Sea. The rugs which come from this far country have octagons and diamonds in blue and white designs, on rich red backgrounds. Long wool fringes and wide selvages prevent fraying. Bokhara rugs are strong in color and should never be used in a dainty room. Baluchistans, another type of the Turkoman class, are also well fringed and selvaged, like the Bokharas, but come in softer colors, more like the Persian rugs.

"The equilateral triangle can always be traced in a Turkish rug. In Ladik or Anatolian fabrics, there are usually borders which are composed of figures which look like flowers, until, when traced, they are found to be made up of one square or triangle after another, joined to give floral form. Turkish rugs are woven in soft tones of the primary colors, blended with a skill that gives a subdued effect. The designs are apt to be very symmetrical and the center of the field of the rug is often pointed at both ends, except in the case of the prayer rugs. The Karaman and Anatolian prayer rugs are seen most often for sale.

"The finest rugs in the world are woven in Persia. Rug weaving in Persia is especially fostered by national pride and strongly encouraged by the rulers of that country. Great care is taken to keep the rugs woven here from deteriorating in excellence, and the use of aniline dyes is absolutely prohibited for this reason. Persian rugs are characterized by soft, exquisite coloring and a floral design.

"The most interesting of the Persian rugs are the Kirman. The hues of these rugs are very delicate and the plant, flower, and bird-form designs are treated less geometrically and more naturalistically than those of any other oriental rugs. They are unusually soft and silky and have a beautiful sheen. Saraband rugs are woven in the mountains of Western Persia and derive their designs from the pine trees found there. Rows of small pine cones usually fill the center field, the stems of the cones pointing alternate ways. The colors are red, blue and ivory. Quaint medallion effects are found in Saruk and Tabriz rugs. These rugs are delicate in coloring, and of admirable weave, and are among the most popular of the many types of Persian rugs.

"There are many other types of the four classes of oriental rugs, each reflecting the thought and customs of some period in the history of the country from which they come. Commercialism has cheapened the design and color in many instances, but the charm of a human quality still remains, and no manufactured rug can ever supply that personal element. The antique oriental rugs were the result of years of patient effort. The thoughts, emotions, history, and legends of the regions from which they come, are faithfully recorded in the rugs. The most beautiful rug was, to the girl of the orient, what the painstaking sampler was to the child of our grandparents' day. No work was too fine, no effort was too great, for the rug, when at last completed, was to last a generation and more, cherished as a household treasure.

"The modern rugs are made for commerce rather than for home use in their native land, but still, a feeling of loyalty to, and reverence for, the craft of their ancestors inspires the workmen and workwomen of today with an affectionate enthusiasm which must inevitably show in their finished products. Though the stitches are hurried and often not nearly so fine, the same ancient symbols are used in the designs, and many quaint legends may be traced through the mesh of the intricate patterns. . . .

"In the Orient, it would be a sacrilege not to remove the footwear before entering a house. Here, in America, the hard impressions of our stout shoes cause our rugs to wear in a comparatively short time, so, occasionally, there is additional expense for reknapping, for weaving in the damaged places, and for making the necessary repairs. However, modern oriental rugs are very satisfactory, for the patterns are beautiful and, as the rugs are new when purchased, the wearing qualities are excellent. Indeed, a modern oriental, while costing much more than a domestic rug, also wears several times as long, so the expense is often no greater in the end."

Breads for Breakfast

"I want to get up a recipe book of war-time cookery, and I would print in it only those recipes which I have tried out in my own little kitchenette at home and have found so good and so economical that I am perfectly sure anyone trying them would rise up and say it was a shame for so good a cook as I am to be spending so much of her time just acting in a kitchen," said Miss Ruth Chester the other day. "And the most important single item to the woman who thinks seriously about her three meals a day problem is bread," she continued, in her most serious "Ma Bascom" manner.

"Since the price of bread has gone up and the size of the loaves has dwindled, it seems to me that the housekeeper who makes her own bread is the one who will meet this situation most satisfactorily. First of all, I would say, buy as little white flour as possible, since that must be shared with so many other people, and use whole wheat, graham and rye flours and also corn meal. Oh, and bran, too; don't forget that. I really believe that any woman who wanted to might carry on quite a business making breakfast muffins and corn bread and such things for the neighborhood. Here are a few of my pet recipes, if you would like to try them:

"Breakfast Muffins—Three cups of whole wheat flour, 3 level teaspoons of baking powder, 1 level teaspoon of salt, 1 heaping tablespoon of sugar. Mix the dry ingredients thoroughly, and then rub into the dry mixture lard the size of an egg. Add 1 egg well beaten, and enough milk to make a thick batter. Fill greased muffin pans (this quantity makes 12 big muffins), and bake in a hot oven.

"This is a patent adjustable recipe: Beesle making whole wheat muffins, or 'graham gems,' as some people call them, by following this recipe exactly," Miss Chester continued, "I vary it a little and make corn muffins or bran muffins. To make corn muffins, I use 2 cups of corn meal and 1 cup of whole wheat flour, and the rest of the recipe given. To make bran muffins, I use 2 cups of whole wheat and 1 cup of bran.

"The secret of success for most baking is to have the oven piping hot. I start the gas stove's lower flame, when I begin to mix the muffins, and, when they are poured into the pan, the oven is hot enough. They should be baked thoroughly and well browned on the bottom, and care should be taken not to have the flame strong enough to burn them. Then light the upper flame in the oven and turn out the lower flame, so that they will bake on top. Fifteen or 20 minutes does them to a turn. Remember: for corn muffins, 2 cups of corn meal and 1 of whole wheat flour, with the same recipe; and, for bran muffins, 1 cup of bran to 2 cups of whole wheat—and I like to add a handful of raisins to

my bran batter, the muffins come out so Jack Horner-like and plummy.

"It takes longer, of course, to make bread in the loaf, because it has to rise, when you use yeast, and the best way to make it, as most people know, is to 'set' it overnight. However, if you make the sponge in the early morning, it may be ready to bake by noon time, if it is kept in a warm place. Here is the recipe that I am putting into my cook book, which really is to be published soon.

"To make three good-sized loaves of bread, use 6 cups of whole wheat flour, 4 teaspoons of salt, 4 teaspoons of sugar, 2 cakes of compressed yeast, 2½ cups of water, lukewarm.

"To 'set' the sponge, mix the yeast thoroughly with ½ cup of the lukewarm water, dissolving the salt and sugar in your mixing bowl with the rest of the water. Stir the yeast into the mixture in your bowl, adding flour enough to make a drop batter. Beat this batter until it is full of bubbles, 5 minutes at the least; then cover and let the sponge, as the batter is called, rise until it is doubled in bulk.

"When it has risen sufficiently, stir the rest of the flour into it, turning it out on the molding board and kneading it into loaves. Put the loaves into greased pans for the baking, allowing them to rise in the pans until almost doubled in bulk, in a warm place. Then bake in a hot oven from three-quarters of an hour to an hour, according to the warmth of the oven. By setting the sponge over night, you can save trouble, and use but half the quantity of yeast.

"This recipe for whole wheat bread will make excellent cornmeal bread. Simply use one-third cornmeal, instead of all whole wheat flour. The cornmeal should not be used uncooked, but cooked in a double boiler for 15 minutes, cooled and added to the sponge with the rest of the whole wheat flour, for the second rising, kneaded into loaves. For raised cornmeal bread, with over night rising, half the quantity of yeast may be used."

When White Muslin Is Scorched

When the white muslin gown or other garment is scorched during the ironing, hang it out in the bright sunshine. That will usually remove the unsightly spot. If, however, the mark is dark colored, wet it well all over the surface of the spot and spread it out in the sunshine.

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The Correct Perception of Detail

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In connection with clothes, as in most other matters, the value of a correct perception of detail is increasingly apparent; and this is equally true, whether the actual construction of a gown be considered, or a finished toilette, by which is meant the complete scheme of dress worn on any given occasion. To begin with the construction of individual designs, the simplicity which is achieved in this, at the present time, is the outcome of a high standard of skill, and this, from its very beginning, necessitates as nearly as possible perfection of detail. The frocks being sent out by the first designers of fashion today are wonderful examples of this. In the first place, nothing is taken for granted in the way of materials. The special idiosyncrasies of each different kind and its adaptability to certain designs being most carefully considered, before the design is worked out. When this is done, it is seen with what accurate care beauty of line is indicated and maintained in a model, the apparent ease and simplicity of which is the result of minutest attention to detail. A finished garment of the best kind means so much more than is realized by the uninitiated, many qualities being necessarily involved in its upbuilding. For instance, it may mean that, to gain the required grace and freedom of a particular fold, much material must be apparently sacrificed; on the other hand, to sacrifice other things and to hang the material wrongly by only one quarter of an inch, would mean that all beauty of line and grace and freedom of "hang" would vanish, but no artist or workman, true to his perception of the scheme in hand, or considered worthy of making representative designs, would allow this. Again, it may be in the carrying out of one tint in different fabrics, used on a model. No matter what the time and

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HAWAIIAN WOMEN SEEKING THE VOTE

Suffrage Bill in United States Congress Would Change Or- ganic Law of Territory to Per- mit of Referendum on Subject

According to Mrs. B. F. Pitman of Brookline, Mass., chairman of the ways and means committee of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, who visited Hawaii some months ago, under circumstances which of themselves were interesting, the women of the islands are eager for the suffrage which appears to be promised them in the near future—probably before it is given the women of the mainland.

Mrs. Pitman has been credited by the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association with having given the impetus to the Hawaiian Suffrage Bill in Congress, which has already carried it almost to success. It passed the Senate without opposition, and is now on the House calendar for December.

The influence which Mrs. Pitman was able to exert in behalf of the bill was due in a large measure to the fact that Mr. Pitman is the son of an Hawaiian princess and inherited the title of "Chief of Hilo," giving his family very high rank in the islands.

Writing to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National Woman Suffrage Association, at the conclusion of her visit to Hawaii, Mrs. Pitman said:

"I was taken to the Legislature, and have used every minute of my time during the recess of both Houses in rounding the Representatives and Senators as to their suffrage sentiments. I found every person I talked with in favor of suffrage. Mr. Chillingworth, the President of the Senate, told me that it had passed both Houses and the petition had been sent to Congress through Prince Kalaniana'ole, but no word had been received from Congress in reply. Both parties are for it—Republicans and Democrats—and every one is ready for it. In Hawaii the best men are in politics—I know, because I met them socially, and found many of them either senators or representatives."

Something of the story of the subsequent treatment accorded the proposition by Congress was told in a recent issue of the Woman Citizen, the official organ of the national association. "Last year the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii passed a bill to submit the question of woman suffrage to the voters of those islands. Congress was at once asked to indorse this measure and make the necessary change in the organic act of the Territory to permit the referendum. The bill for this purpose was introduced in the House by Prince Kalaniana'ole, Delegate to Congress, on Dec. 22, 1916. But that was the end of the matter for some time."

"Inquiries, although seemingly fruitless in Washington, were supplemented in Honolulu, and on May 21 there was printed in the Congressional Record a memorial from the Hawaiian Legislature asking Congress to pass Prince Kalaniana'ole's bill of Dec. 22. The memorial recites that 'the several political parties of the Territory of Hawaii have pledged themselves to support a change in the organic act to the end that the female citizens of the Territory shall be empowered to vote at the elections held under the laws of the Territory of Hawaii.'"

The probable cause for this action on the part of the Hawaiian Legislature, the article went on to say, was the activity of Mrs. Pitman when in the islands. Furthermore, when she returned to the States she brought her influence to bear to urge the Hawaiian delegate to press the bill in Congress.

This, however, is somewhat beside the point of the interest which, Mrs. Pitman says, the women of Hawaii show in suffrage. On her visit, she said, she became convinced they want it. The native Hawaiians, however, are an unusually self-contained people, lovable and gentle, but lacking the quality which in the States is called "push," and consequently do not manifest their wish for the vote.

Another phase of the suffrage situation in Hawaii which is emphasized in the States has to do with the qualifications of the women to whom it is proposed to give the vote. Mrs. Ida Husted Harper of New York, an official of the Leslie Woman Suffrage Commission, points out that the bill in Congress makes no reference to a requirement that the women shall own property. The bill provides, she says, "that the Territorial Legislature shall be vested with the power to provide that in all elections authorized to be held by the Organic Act for the Territory of Hawaii, female citizens possessing the same qualifications as male citizens, shall be entitled to vote." The act under which Hawaii was organized into a territory confers the suffrage on all male citizens of the United States 21 years of age, who have resided in the Territory not less than one year and in the election district not less than three months; who have been properly registered and are able to speak, read and write the English or Hawaiian language. The bill which has passed the United States Senate gives the Legislature power to enfranchise all women who possess these qualifications.

MR. STEWART LYON ON CANADIAN SOLDIER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—Mr. Stewart Lyon, one of the leading newspaper men in Canada, who was for a year at the front representing the Canadian Press Association, has returned to his home at Toronto. In the course of an interview, the returned journalist speaking on the subject of conscription said that, generally speaking, all the sol-

diers of the Dominion were in favor of it.

Referring to the work of the Canadian contingents, Mr. Lyon had the following to say: "The Canadians have proved themselves really excellent shock troops. The fighting around Lens, Vimy Ridge, Hill 70 and other places adjacent involved considerable initiative on the part of our troops. This is particularly applicable to the suburbs of Lens. Among the ruined houses there it is quite easy for men to hide themselves until led forward by their commanders. It can be said with a great deal of confidence that all the Canadian troops needed restraining rather than leading when a battle was on."

"The morale of the men is splendid. That the utmost confidence is reposed in them by the allied leaders is evidenced by the fact that they were utilized as shock troops around Ypres. The relationship between the Canadian and British troops is cordial. Closer contact between the two has led to a better comprehension and appreciation of each other's abilities. The British troops are ardently admired by the men of the Dominion as courageous and unselfish."

"There are very few of the original first contingent left. From reliable sources I learned that the highest number in any battalion of those who left the shores of Canada in 1914 was 110. Many of these units are reduced to 50 men each, one-twentieth of their original strength. All told there probably will be no more than three thousand men, and not more than two shiploads to transport. This does not apply to the men who have been drafted in to make up the strength of the original battalions, but to men who enlisted with the first contingent, went overseas and have fought right through. These men rightly feel that they are entitled to a furlough."

WORST NOT TOLD, SAYS LEON DABO

Commissioner States That Ameri- cans Know Little About War Conditions and Atrocities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Conditions in France and Belgium were described to members of the Members' Council of the Merchants Association of New York at the Hotel Astor, by Leon Dabo, member of an American commission appointed by this country to go to France to study certain matters relating to the atrocities that occurred in the early part of the war.

"All that you have heard, all that you have read, all that you have imagined about this war, is wrong," said Mr. Dabo. "You don't know anything at all about it. I have seen the widows of France, I have seen England's navy guarding the North Sea. All that the correspondents send over about the atrocities that have been committed, all the inhumanities, all the bestialities that no paper can possibly receive in ink—they are not only true, but the worst cannot be told."

"To return from France and to come in contact with America's men and women, to see the civilians on the streets with clean linen on, to see women fashionably dressed, to see the shops wide open selling the gew-gaws of other days; coming from France, coming from the land of the widow, of the orphan, of the maimed, then only did I realize that we as Americans know nothing, nothing, of the slime of the beast."

"One of my distinguished predecessors has just told you that our women and girls have been protected from the fate that befell the women of France, and of Belgium, by the British Navy. Men, believe it, it is absolutely true. It is more than true. You don't know anything about this war. You don't know. I have seen the women of England and France at work. I have seen the labor that the men have been doing. I have been in the great institution of Nottingham, where there are 6470 women, on the third of August, the day of our visit, making munitions. Not factory girls, no; but the earl's daughter and the girl who worked in the factory, working side by side. And I have been the guest of the British Government at the Vickers works, the gun works of Sheffield, and I have seen women, the women of England, casting and rifling naval guns."

"We do not know we are at war, and some of you think that because you have bought a \$100 worth or a \$1,000,000 worth of Liberty bonds, that you have done your share. Some of you think that because you have given \$10 or \$1000 to the Red Cross that you have done your share. You have not, and you will not have done your share until it hurts. And men and women, when next February or March you take up your daily papers and read the casualty list, then and then only will you realize what England, what Australia, what France, what New Zealand, and what Canada have gone through for three years."

PHILIPPINE SUGAR CENTRALS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A deputation of three Hawaiian sugar producers has left for Manila to investigate a project there for the organization of one to three new sugar centrals, according to Commercial Reports. The mills, if decided upon, will be capitalized, constructed and operated by Hawaiian capital. The lands are to be operated as cane-sugar estates by Manila capitalists.

AMUSEMENTS

Boston SYMPHONY HALL
Symphony Orchestra
Fri. Aft. at 2.30
Sat. Eve. at 8
Dr. KARL MUCK, Cond.
FRANCES NASH, Soloist
TICKETS AT BOX OFFICE
Second Subsidy Seats for Friday, 25c; for Saturday, 35c.

KNOWING ENGLISH IS ALIENS' GREAT NEED

Instruction in Speaking, Reading and Writing the Language Now Made Leading Point in Campaign of Americanization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A practical plan of procedure for the promotion of patriotism in this city by the Americanization of aliens unfamiliar with the language and customs of the country has been approved by the Merchants Association.

The committee on aliens of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense submitted to the Americanization committee of the association a tentative program of immigrant education, subject to suitable revision and standardization. This program stressed the importance of instituting an extensive educational campaign of a permanent character on behalf of the immigrant, of whom 500,000 in this city are unable to understand or to speak English. More than 300,000, it is said, are unable to read or write even in their native language, and they are, therefore, nearly isolated from those influences that tend to Americanization.

"Since democracy requires a common language and ability to read and write," says the association committee; "and modern industry presupposes and should require, at the very least, sufficient ability to read work directions, instructions, and notices designed to prevent accident and other forms of human and material waste, can there be any question, therefore, that the primary need in this community is to see to it that means shall be provided by which every adult as well as every child may get elements at least of speaking, reading and writing English, that this community should become literate instead of remaining in large degree illiterate, and that we should all understand and speak English."

"Thousands of manual workers are unable to attend the night schools regularly, therefore some other means should be adopted by which workers in industries may be taught English. Several of the members of this association have adopted successfully for some years the plan of having public school instruction in their places of employment for the benefit of non-English speaking and illiterate aliens in their employ. This plan has proved successful as a business proposition, being profitable financially and in every way not only to the worker, but also to the industry itself, and the public."

"The committee, therefore, submits the following recommendation:

"1. As a matter of patriotism and public policy and as both a war measure and an emergency measure, and as a measure of permanent value, the Merchants Association should endeavor to interest its membership and the public at large in the necessity of a campaign to teach English to aliens."

"2. We recognize that this is a vital industrial problem which cannot be solved by the school system or the public at large without the active cooperation of employers."

"3. We recommend strongly the institution of classes for manual workers and especially for illiterates in places of employment during daylight hours, preferably with the cooperation of the public school authorities, and without loss of pay during the brief daily periods of instruction, it being found that 60 hours of such instruction will enable an illiterate person to learn to read, speak and write 600 English words, in common use, and to add, subtract, multiply and divide."

"4. We recognize the benefits of night school also to the community

and advocate their extension and socialization."

"5. We recommend that the Merchants Association indorse the wider use of school houses and other allied agencies as centers of efforts to bring the alien into closer touch with American aims and obligations."

"6. We advise that the Americanization committee appoint two permanent subcommittees: (1) On workers' classes in industrial plants. (2) On night schools, and further use of school houses."

"The committee submits this report in the full assurance that the Merchants Association will recognize the vast economic importance of teaching English to aliens; of introducing workers' classes into industrial plants, and of cooperating otherwise with the Mayor's Committee on National Defense in an adequate educational program for the immigrant."

CANADA DEALING WITH EXEMPTION QUESTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—It is possible that, with the consent of the United States, Canadian exemption tribunals under the Military Service Act may be established in the United States. While Canadians resident across the border are being urged to return to Canada for the purpose of hearing their applications for exemption, it is felt that in sections of the country where large numbers of Canadians have settled, it would be more convenient to send a tribunal across the border.

For this purpose, the following order-in-council has been passed: "The Minister of Justice may provide for the dispatch to men within any class called out by a proclamation, who are residing outside of the Dominion of Canada, of forms of report for service and of claims for exemption from service, for the proper recording of such reports and claims when executed and returned, and such medical examination as may be required and for the constitution of local tribunals within or out of Canada for the hearing of and determination of the claims for exemption which may be received from men living outside of Canada."

PERU WELCOMES AMERICAN WARSHIP

LIMA, Peru.—The commander of an American warship and his staff have been received by President Pardo, when felicitations were exchanged over Peru's break with Germany. The American commander informed President Pardo that other American warships would soon visit South American waters. The American officers will attend a banquet given for them by President Pardo at the palace, and later the Americans will entertain Peruvian officials at an official reception on their ship.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATOR CHOSEN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. Glen Levin Swiggett, formerly of the University of Tennessee has been appointed specialist in commercial education in the Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior. In this new work the bureau proposes to investigate local, state and national educational opportunities for business training, to recommend courses of study and to cooperate through advice and counsel in the establishment of the proper relations between opportunity for training and the needs of business.

STUDENTS TEACH ALIENS

CLEVELAND, O.—Tiffin has opened a night school for foreigners with 35 enrollments, says a dispatch to the Plain Dealer. Heidelberg students volunteered as instructors.

THREE CHOICES GIVEN TO VOTERS

Preferential System to Be Tried in San Francisco Election— Leaders Discuss the Issues In- volved This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The San Francisco municipal election, which takes place on Nov. 6, is not only of great importance to the city itself, but, according to political leaders engaged in the contest, it has some features that are of great national interest.

In the first place the preferential election system, which, by giving the voter an opportunity to express a first, second and third choice of candidates for the same office, does away with the primary election, is being given its first trial on a large scale. As for the issues involved, it may be said that besides the cliques and factions usually present in city elections, the contest finds its setting in the midst of a civic awakening of considerable extent, in which the question of Americanism versus alien influence comes uppermost.

Nine members of the Board of Supervisors, a city attorney, public administrator, treasurer, recorder, tax collector and two police judges, are to be elected, and there are seven tickets in the field. The main contest, however, lies, roughly speaking, between three groups, namely, (1) the Labor Party, which, in the main, has indorsed the present office holders, (2) the candidates indorsed by the Good Government League, and (3) those indorsed by the municipal conference.

In discussing the election and its issues with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, John R. Jones, president of the Good Government League, said: "The movement for good government that is finding expression in this election is not merely a temporary or local movement, but is designed to have far-reaching effect not only in this city but in other communities of the country in safeguarding the freedom that is found in American institutions."

"The Good Government League stands for the American system of government, pure and simple, and opposes that anti-American sentiment which lauds Germany and thinks more of Irish freedom than American institutions."

"The Good Government League could not indorse the candidates favored by the municipal conference for the reason that the municipal conference is opposed to the labor movement. We could not indorse the Labor ticket because it is un-American, utterances of a candidate on that ticket showing that he is dominated by a hatred of Eng-

land and not by a love for American institutions. One of the Labor ticket candidates, for example, recently denounced United States Attorney Preston for acts that were in fact in line with the faithful performance of his duty without regard to religious affiliations. The Good Government League refused to indorse this man because to have done so would have been tantamount to indorsing his anti-American utterances. The Good Government League is working for the passing of the school bonds because it believes that in the public school system is to be found the safeguard of American liberties and institutions."

Max J. Kuhl, chairman of the municipal conference, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, said: "We are spending from \$45,000,000 to \$70,000,000 on a new water supply, the Hetch Hetchy project, bringing water from the high Sierras to the San Francisco Bay region; we are initiating proceedings for the acquisition of the street car lines of the city, from \$15,000,000 to \$30,000,000 being involved in this undertaking; we are floating a \$3,000,000 bond issue for schools; in addition the city spends from \$15,000,000 to \$16,000,000 annually in running its government, of which means that from \$100,000,000 to \$120,000,000 is to be spent by the city in the next four years, and the municipal conference believes that it ought to be prudently and wisely expended."

"Some of the conditions at the City Hall that we want to correct are those of the old-time political methods where favors are granted and class government prevails; where the civil service rules are disregarded; where low bidders on city work are not given the business because they have not the union label; where men are put in office with no other recommendation than that they have been saloon keepers."

The registration for this election is the largest in the history of the city, 187,056, of which number 113,338 are men and 73,717 women. Since Sept. 1, largely through the efforts of the committee on civic duty, a body composed of 12,000 representative men and women, 30,000 names have been added to the registration list.

ENEMY SYMPATHIZER MAKES RETRACTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ROCK ISLAND, Ill.—Summoned before secret service men in this city, George C. Mueller, a wealthy farmer of Edgington township, issued a public apology for his pro-German utterances and vilification of President Wilson. Mueller had denounced the Government, the Liberty Loan, and said that German people were better pleased with their own Government than any American in this land. Mueller's son was one of the first drafted men from his township and is now in Camp Dodge.

AMERICANIZATION OF LABOR URGED

Vital Industries of the United States Declared Handicapped by Inability of Operators to Speak the English Language

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Americanization of industrial workers, in an effort to increase their efficiency, is the plan proposed by John W. Mapel, vice-president of the Pfister & Vogel Leather Company, one of the largest employers of labor in Milwaukee, to overcome the labor shortage that is developing.

Mr. Mapel took a census of his own plant and found that of 3000 men employed 756 could not speak English, and therefore could not be expected to respond with American spirit to the crisis now approaching. The foreman, unless he happens to be able to speak the particular language of some of these men, in addition to English, cannot explain to them or protect them to the best advantage from industrial hazards.

"The breaking in of a new man, we estimate, costs us all the way from \$50 to \$500, depending on his alertness and the ease with which he learns," said Mr. Mapel. "The clerical work attached to his hiring is a small part of this expense. It is the waste in materials and his inability to earn the wages he is paid during the learning period that brings up the cost."

"What is called the 'labor turnover' is larger now than in the past. The turnover means the number of men employed to keep a certain number at work. For instance, if we had 1000 men employed and we had to hire 1500 in a year's time to keep the 1000 places filled, that would be a 150 per cent turnover. The turnover is usually higher than this."

"Speaking English will have a tendency to stabilize labor, and therefore reduce the turnover percentage. Under present conditions every manufacturer in the city should be interested in this Americanization proposition, as we hire our men today and they hire ours tomorrow."

"The answer to the situation is, I believe, getting the men to learn English and thus making them able better to learn a trade. The facility for this is provided by our city in 13 night schools and five continuation schools. When Austrians or other aliens in this country know no English, they are much more open to pernicious influences, and as these laborers must of necessity be at the heart of our manufacturing world, preparing munitions, the articles we use and the food we eat, they should be Americanized for our interests as well as their own."



There is a Difference in the Silk, the Fit and the Tailoring

Do you realize how great a difference there is in Silk Underwear?

Examine closely the fabric of which Kayser Italian Silk Underwear is made. At once you will notice how much silkier it is than ordinary silk underwear.

Kayser's spin their own silk thread, and from it weave their own fabric. They cannot find elsewhere silk fabric made to so high a standard.

Every Kayser silk garment is cut by hand, individually, and tailored with the utmost attention to details. All sizes are cut full, and the garments fit the figure correctly.

Wear Kayser Silk Underwear and you will be quick to see how much difference the Kayser quality makes in the service the garments give you.

Look for the label

Insist on seeing the label on every piece of silk underwear you purchase. The genuine Italian Silk Underwear bears a label in every garment plainly marked "Kayser Italian Silk." One blue star on the label indicates the lighter weight silk—three stars the heavier weight.

Kayser ITALIAN SILK UNDERWEAR

Trade Mark Registered

HEATHERBLOOM

Petticoat Cost Divided by Three

Every mother in America who must buy petticoats for herself and her daughters will do well to ponder these facts. While the price of silk is very high, with every prospect of a further import tax, and the government is urging all forms of sensible economy, you can buy THREE HEATHERBLOOM Petticoats for the price of ONE silk petticoat.

HEATHERBLOOM Petticoats look like silk and wear three times as long.

A. G. HYDE & SONS
361 Broadway, New York City

Makers of **Hydegrade** Fabrics.

None genuine without this label. Insist upon it.



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ADVICE IS GIVEN TO CUT LUXURIES

Chairman of United States Tariff Commission Speaks on "Financing the War"—Burdens Nation Will Have to Bear

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The American Academy of Political and Social Science began a two days' session in this city this morning. About 274 delegates are represented, 41 by states, 23 by chambers of commerce, two by boards of trade, 87 by tax organizations and 118 by colleges and universities. A number of the leading authorities of the country on various subjects are in attendance and will participate in the discussions. The address of chief interest at the morning session today was that of the Hon. F. W. Taussig, chairman of the United States Tariff Commission. Other speakers were the Hon. J. P. Fitzgerald, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, and the Hon. Oscar Loefer, member of the State Tax Commission of Maryland.

Mr. Taussig spoke on "Financing the War." He said, in part: "In round numbers, the total appropriations which Congress has made for the fiscal year 1917-1918 come to \$19,000,000,000. In some of the formal statements the total seems to be much less, no more than \$12,000,000,000. But this smaller sum includes only those expenditures which are directly and strictly our own, and does not include loans to the Allies, which are expected to amount to some \$7,000,000,000. It has been officially stated that these loans up to Oct. 1 amounted to over \$2,000,000,000.

"Against this imposing sum of \$19,000,000,000, we have now provided, or undertaken to provide, perhaps \$11,000,000,000. The Liberty bonds of the first issue produced \$2,000,000,000. Those of the second issue are expected to provide more than \$5,000,000,000. The total tax revenue, under the provisions of law in effect before the beginning of this year's special session of Congress, amounted to \$3,333,000,000. The additional revenue expected under the War Revenue Act, which became law on Oct. 3, is expected to be \$2,500,000,000. In all, therefore, we have provided for something over \$4,000,000,000 by taxation, and \$5,000,000,000 to \$7,000,000,000 by loans. These are stupendous sums; but nowadays we have to put our figures in terms of billions, no longer in terms of millions. The warfare of our time is on a stupendous scale, and calls for stupendous expenditures. But in the present situation and the present prospects we find much that may lead us to take heart for meeting these stupendous expenditures.

"First of all, we have the federal reserve system. The Government has at its disposal a great unified banking system, which at once automatically utilizes the credit facilities of the country for the public service. Temporary loans can be arranged for overnight. Certificates of indebtedness are taken and distributed by the existing facilities with the minimum of strain. The flotation and distribution of the long-time securities are effectively aided by the same machinery. The financial community is no less patriotic than it was in 1861, but it is immensely better prepared to act on the Treasury's medium and to come to the Treasury's support. This advantage is enormous.

"We have on hand, ready for immediate application, the machinery of the income tax. It is far from perfect, and yet it is immensely serviceable. It makes possible a resort at once to heavy tax levies, without waiting for the slow process of getting the machinery of taxation in working order. I would not minimize the perplexing problems which the Internal Revenue Bureau will have to solve in the administration of the excess profits tax. But it is no small alleviation that the income tax machinery in many respects bears the way.

"The real problem for war expenditure is this: How much is there of free resources—how much can now be carved out and made available for military purposes, and in what ways can it be made available? Our calculations and speculations should be directed not to the extent of the people's total wealth or total resources, but to the extent of its free and divertible resources and income. The initial loans have seemed portentous, and yet successive loans have met successful response and the limit has receded as the stress of need became greater.

"What is thus true of the potentialities of loans is true also of the potential tax resources. We have begun at the very start on a considerable scale, with tax levies heavier than those made by any other country at a corresponding stage in the present great conflict. It is not only within the bounds of possibility it is more than probable that we shall have to resort to still heavier levies, to levies more widely distributed. Yet here, as with regard to our borrowing capacity, we never know how much we can do until we know what we have to do. Our loans and our taxes already mean that we must begin to restrict and curtail, must learn to dispose with luxuries and comforts, perhaps with some things which we have regarded as necessities. Every community must adjust its industries and its expenditures to the needs of a war through a gradual process. We have opted only on the first stage."

This afternoon there is a discussion on "Borrowing by the Government." William A. Law, president Philadelphia National Bank, Philadelphia, presiding. The speakers include H. G. Adams, Ph. D., University of Michigan, Hon. F. Vanderlip, president National City Bank, New York, and Mortimer L.

Schiff, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., New York. This evening's session will be devoted to a discussion of "The Relationship between Loans and Taxes." The presiding officer will be Rt. Hon. Viscount Reading, G. C. B., Lord Chief of Justice of England. The other speakers will be E. R. A. Seligman, Ph. D., Columbia University; O. M. W. Sprague, Ph. D., Harvard University; Hon. Frederic C. Howe, commissioner of immigration of New York, and Roy G. Blakey, Ph. D., University of Minnesota.

REAL ESTATE

William C. Codman, trustee, has taken title to the frame building and 1483 square feet of land, located on the corner of 12 to 14 Myrtle and 25 Joy streets, Beacon Hill. The property is assessed in the name of Laurence F. McLaughlin for \$14,000, which includes \$11,700 on the land.

Title to the Carnot apartments at 41 East Concord Street, South End, has changed hands today. The improvements consist of a four story well fronted brick building, and 1359 square feet of land, all taxed on \$14,200 valuation, and \$2700 of this is on the land. John H. Lyons conveyed to Nettie H. Chamberlain.

Mason E. Goodale has bought a four-story-and-basement well-fronted brick house, at 42 Upton Street, owned by Fenton J. Pitts. The parcel is assessed for \$7500, and \$3100 of the amount is carried on 1538 square feet of land.

Title to the three story octagon front brick house at 34 Claremont Park, was sold by Barney Lishner to Barnett Krivitsky. There is a land area of 1805 square feet, valued at \$2800, included in the \$5300 assessment.

Another property sold in the South End district belonged to the Sarah Smith estate at 8 Taylor Street, taxed on a valuation of \$2000. Of this amount \$1500 applies on 972 square feet of land.

Papers have this day gone to record in the sale of a block of brick houses, situated at 18 to 24 Cazenove Street, off Columbus Avenue, together with 4812 square feet of land, all assessed for \$35,000. The land value is \$15,800. Allen L. Comstock conveyed title to Augusta Myers.

Final papers have gone to record today, from Albert Cavagnaro trustee, to F. P. Brunel in the purchase of a frame and brick building at 7 Northrop Place off Hanover Street, North End. The total assessment is \$3200, including \$2400 carried on 800 square feet of land.

SALES IN THE ROXBURYS

Herbert L. Ray has purchased from Annie M. Burbank three three-story brick apartment houses, situated at 7 to 15 Walnut Park, Roxbury, and has since sold two of the buildings to Sarah E. Manson. The three buildings and 10,746 square feet of land are assessed for \$57,000, of which the land carries \$5300.

Frank Marchess has purchased the block of frame buildings at 369-371A Warren Street, taxed in the name of Joseph A. Sant Angelo and wife for \$10,500. This amount includes \$2600 on the 3114 square feet of land.

In West Roxbury, Frederick S. Elledge and wife have sold to David Baskin a frame dwelling and frame garage, situated at 8 Angell Street, assessed for \$5900, \$2000 being carried on 6532 square feet of land.

BOUGHT IN BRIGHTON

Henry J. Skeehan and wife have purchased from Charles E. Lawson a frame dwelling on Upland Road, Brighton, together with 3618 square feet of land, carrying a total assessment of \$5200, including the lot.

DOWN TOWN BUSINESS LEASE

Endicott Johnson & Co. have taken a lease of the large first floor office, from the owners of the Rice Building at 10 High Street, and intend to move in soon as the extensive alterations, necessary to accommodate their business are completed. C. W. Whittier & Bro. were the brokers.

CONSTRUCTION SUMMARIES

The following statistics of building and engineering operations in New England were compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

CONTRACTS AWARDED TO OCT. 31			
1917.....\$178,388,000	1908.....\$90,741,000		
1916.....176,631,000	1907.....114,505,000		
1915.....147,071,000	1906.....102,989,000		
1914.....140,812,000	1905.....92,192,000		
1913.....145,899,000	1904.....84,166,000		
1912.....151,124,000	1903.....88,746,000		
1911.....149,401,000	1902.....162,949,000		
1910.....135,704,000	1901.....97,123,000		
1909.....137,124,000			

CONTRACTS AWARDED MONTH OF OCTOBER

1917.....\$27,760,000	1908.....\$10,977,000
1916.....21,374,000	1907.....12,335,000
1915.....14,653,000	1906.....11,989,000
1914.....11,385,000	1905.....9,003,000
1913.....15,988,000	1904.....12,850,000
1912.....18,114,000	1903.....6,636,000
1911.....16,097,000	1902.....9,868,000
1910.....12,905,000	1901.....10,841,000
1909.....19,380,000	

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect, and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Richwood St., 43, Ward 23; Herbert L. Morse, C. A. Whittemore; frame dwelling and store.
Market St., 53, Ward 26; Thos. H. Mo-Vey; alter garage.
Arlington St., 5, Ward 8; Harry F. Estabrook; alter store and tenements.
Federal St., 42 and 44, Ward 5; H. H. Gilman; alter stores and lot.
Tremont St., 274, Ward 5; C. A. Doggett; alter restaurant.
Decatur St., 43, Ward 2; Vincenzo Schiavo, Silverman Eng. Co.; alter dwelling and store.

Myrtle St., 19-25, Ward 8; Beacon Chambers Trust; alter tenements.
Cottage St., 170, Ward 2; J. Corsano; alter tenements and store.
Oliver St., 163-167, Ward 5; Mass. General Hospital; alter factory.

BOSTON CITY CLUB NOVEMBER EVENTS

Members of Great Britain's Ministry of Munitions to Be Guests at Luncheon

Members of the Ministry of Munitions of Great Britain will be entertained at a luncheon by the Boston City Club next Monday, opening the formal events of the club for November. It is announced today. Sir Stephenson Kent, K. C. B., member of the council of the Ministry and Director-General of the Labor Supply Department; H. W. Garrod, deputy assistant secretary of the Labor Regulation Department; G. H. Baillie, chief technical officer of the Labor Supply Department, and Capt. Cyril Asquith, director of the artificer's allocation of the Labor Supply Department, are expected to be present.

United States Senator John W. Weeks is to be the speaker for Nov. 8. Invitations for this dinner have been given to United States Senator Lodge, Governor McCall, Mayor Curley and the Massachusetts members of the House of Representatives.

On Nov. 12, a forum meeting will be held when Frank B. Gilbreth will lead the discussion on ways to make the returning soldiers of value to the business world. A luncheon will be tendered to the National Association of Comptrollers and State Auditors on Nov. 15.

Louis Brownlow, commissioner of the District of Columbia, will speak at the City Club on the evening of Nov. 15. His topic is "Washington in War-Time." Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, U. S. A., commander of the department of the northeast, will have charge of the meeting.

John Solomon, Sc. B., an American investigator and authority on pearls and pearl fisheries and engaged in pearl-growing experiments in Burma and Ceylon, will address the club Nov. 22, on "Pearls and the Romance of Pearl-Fishing." A forum meeting will be held on Nov. 26 at which John Spargo will lead the discussion on "Socialism and Individualism."

The annual election and meeting of the club will be held on Nov. 19. The nominating committee has reported the following names to be voted on for the Board of Governors, eight to be elected: Mr. Bates, Professor Breed, George A. Flynn, assistant corporation counsel for Boston; W. Cameron Forbes, former Governor of the Philippines; Damon E. Hall, lawyer; H. S. Kelsey, Frank D. Kemp of the Massachusetts Highway Commission; Timothy Leary, James E. McConnell, lawyer; Charles J. Martell, lawyer; George von L. Meyer, former secretary of the United States Navy; Prof. William B. Munro of Harvard, W. E. Skillings, Felix Vorenberg, Harry R. Wellman, Alexander Whiteside, lawyer and former director of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

HISTORY TEACHERS' ANNUAL MEETING

Arrangements for the annual fall meeting of the New England History Teachers' Association, to be held at Simmons College, tomorrow, are under the direction of Dr. Harry M. Varrell, vice-president of the association, and a member of the college faculty. The program opens with a business meeting and an election of officers, to be followed by a discussion of modern Russian history and conditions.

Among those expected to speak are Robert H. Lord of Harvard University, lately returned from Russia, the topic "Some Impressions of the Recent Russian Revolution," and Captain Ernest Hart of New York on experience in the Russian Army. Luncheon is to be served and in the afternoon the Rev. A. M. Ribbany is to be the guest of the Association and will address the conference on "The Share of the New American in Making History."

Sunday afternoon the Student Government Council is to hold a reception for Simmons' graduates and "specials" in the dormitories. The date for the sophomore luncheon has been set for Nov. 9, and Miss Margaret Milne of Fall River, is chairman for the day. Other officials at the luncheon are: Miss Ruth Sleser, toast mistress; Miss Margaret Nellis, representative speaker from the library school, and Miss Marie O'Connor from the general science school.

OUTDOOR SPORTS AT WELLESLEY CLOSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WELLESLEY, Mass.—Outdoor sports at Wellesley College will close tomorrow afternoon with the annual field day, and throughout this week interest in athletics has run high, with preliminaries for Saturday's event coming on the first three days and the annual crew competition finished yesterday afternoon. Crew No. 2 of the freshman class won first place and will take part in "float night" next spring. Members of this crew are: Misses Miriam Boyd, Alice Munroe, Helen Gates, Helen Sherman, Ruth Gardner, Katherine Tracy, Gladys Hathaway, Marion Smith and Marion Thacher.

After trying for first place with 1915, the class of 1918 won the race between the three upper classes. Members of the winning crew were: Misses Alnah James, Martha J. Judson, Marion Cobb, Katherine Coan, Ruth Dunne, Ruth Addams, Ruth Crosby, Margaret Boyd and Olive Bulley (captain).

WASHINGTON LODGE OF MASONS ELECTS

Washington Masonic Lodge, Roxbury, held its annual election and installation of officers last night. Charles E. Calder received a Henry Price medal in honor of his 50 years

of membership, the gift coming from the grand master through Grand Secretary Frederick W. Hamilton. William H. Gerrish, who was installed for the fiftieth consecutive year as organist, was presented with a loving cup from the members. The lodge gift to Lloyd K. Allen, the retiring master, was a past master's jewel, bestowed by Past Master H. Raymond Chubbuck.

Those who constitute the organization for 1917-18 are: Henry S. Wolkins, W. M.; Harry E. Stevens, S. W.; John Ballantyne Jr., J. W.; Marshall S. P. Smith, T.; Gustavus F. Alden, S.; the Rev. J. Harry Holden, C.; the Rev. Charles L. Page, A. C.; Luther F. Fleming, M.; William H. C. Carleton, S. D.; Henry E. Hoffman, J. D.; Bertram E. G. Silver, S. S.; Joseph L. C. Taylor, J. S.; Francis S. Waterman Jr., I. S.; William H. Gerrish, organist; R. Franz Reissman, assistant organist; Albert E. Taylor, tyler; Frank S. Somerby, assistant tyler.

NO ACTION TAKEN FOR HOUSING LAW

Majority of Interests at Boston Meeting Oppose Radical Steps at Present Time

Members of the Women's Municipal League met yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the council chamber in Boston City Hall to consider the housing conditions in Boston and tentative changes in the tenement laws of the State. Representatives from the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Grove Hall Improvement Association urged that the present is inopportune for drastic changes in the tenement and building laws. The meeting finally adjourned without action.

The representatives of the commercial and civic organizations refused to vote for the following resolution: "It is the sense of this conference that in the interest of public health and good citizenship Boston should have a housing law with standards at least equal to the best to be found in other large cities of the United States, due regard being had to differences in local conditions."

This resolution was introduced by Mrs. Albert N. Wood, an inspector for the Women's Municipal League. Mrs. Wood declared that Boston is not keeping pace as regards housing improvements with other large cities in the United States. She urged the establishment of a department on housing for the city of Boston which would cost about \$250,000 to maintain. It would take over some of the activities of the health and building departments.

It was announced, on closing, that another meeting probably will be called by the Women's Municipal League to consider the question in greater detail.

Elmer S. Forbes presided at the meeting. George F. Washburn, president of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, said that the building department of Boston is efficient and ably conducted. He said that it has been correcting abuses, and the proper course would be to adopt successive constructive changes rather than a drastic and sweeping recasting of the laws and regulations.

Other men who opposed any radical action at this time were: Raymond P. Delano, president of the Dorchester Board of Trade; John E. Macy, president of the United Improvement Association; William C. Ewing, a member of the City Planning Board and the Boston Chamber of Commerce; Francis G. Powell, member of the Fire Hazard Commission and president of the Grove Hall Improvement Association; Patrick H. McCue of the Meeting House Hill Improvement Association; John H. Storer of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and William Duff of Dorchester.

LOWER FARE FOR SOLDIERS SOUGHT

Massachusetts Public Service Commission to Give Hearing on Proposal for Half Rate Round Ticket to Ayer, Mass.

Whether the 40,000 or more men at Camp Devens, in Ayer, Mass., shall be allowed a round-trip excursion rate to Boston and return, over the Boston & Maine Railroad for Saturday and Sunday visits, at half the full fare both ways, will be the subject of a hearing soon by the Massachusetts Public Service Commission. The matter has been the subject of correspondence for several days and the hearing has been decided upon as the result of a petition for it, made by William H. Hern, whose residence is given as East Boston. Chairman Macleod of the commission said yesterday that the hearing would be held at the earliest convenient date, not yet determined.

Between Ayer and the North Station in Boston the full fare, one way, is 84 cents. The distance, by the railroad, is 36.1 miles. A rate of 84 cents for the round trip, tickets being good going on Saturday and returning on Sunday, is sought. In behalf of this proposed rate, Col. Frank Tompkins of the three hundred and first infantry, early in October wrote to W. H. Chandler, manager of the transportation bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, who sent a copy of Colonel Tompkins' letter to Frederick J. Macleod, chairman of the Public Service Commission, and asked if such a rate could legally be granted.

In reply Chairman Macleod wrote that the law permits the issuance of free or reduced rate service only "in cases of public emergency or for such charitable purposes as may be approved by the commission," and to the classes defined and provided for in the acts of Congress relating to interstate commerce. He did not believe that a serious contention could be made that the visits of individual soldiers to their relatives and friends or for any social purpose could be regarded as constituting a public emergency or representing a charitable purpose. And under the act to regulate commerce, special rate tickets cannot be limited to particular classes of persons, but must be open to the general public. "As the Massachusetts law virtually makes the interstate rule in cases of this character applicable here," says the letter, "it is my opinion that the Boston & Maine Railroad cannot legally issue tickets at a reduced rate to men in uniform unless such rates are open to the general public."

There is a further complication from the "Lord's Day" requirements in the Massachusetts laws. "For a long period of years," says Chairman Macleod's letter, "all orders issued by the commission authorizing the running of trains on the Lord's Day have contained a condition to the effect that no train should be run as an excursion train, and that the rates of fare on such train should in no case be less than those charged on regular weekday trains between the same stations. These conditions are not expressly embodied in the statute, but represent a ruling originally made by the Board of Railroad Commissioners, which has the sanction of long custom and usage. It is within the power of the commission to modify that ruling if it should appear that it is in the public interest to do so."

Whether other excursion rates at half fare, over Sunday, would be asked should the rate asked between Ayer and Boston be granted, is a question which the Public Service Commission has in mind, but has not been officially brought up. The Boston &

Maine road has not yet defined its wishes in the matter, but its management is believed not to be anxious to make a lower rate if it can continue to get the excursion business at the regular rate.

WORCESTER COUNTY PLANTED ACREAGE

WORCESTER, Mass.—An increase of 4278 acres in the planted land of Worcester County is reported by Charles H. White, manager of the Worcester County Farm Bureau. The total being 37,198 acres as compared with the 32,920 acres planted in 1916. The total number of farmers planting was 2034. In explaining the report, Mr. White said: "The comparison of Worcester County with three other counties whose reports have been partially completed is interesting. Hampshire County had a total of 15,224 acres under cultivation. Franklin County 20,414 and Berkshire 18,440. The first county's increase over 1916 was 972 acres, the second's 1180 and the third's 1529.

SHIPPING NEWS

Fresh groundfish arrivals at the South Boston fish pier today were: Str. Billow 133,000 pounds, Avalon 19,300, Angle Marshall 20,500, W. H. Moody 9200, Hortense 11,800, and Somerville 85,000. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock, \$7.95, steak cod, \$10.75 to \$14.75, market cod \$6.95, pollock \$5.50 to 6, large hake \$9, small hake \$7.75, and cusk \$5.60.

Mackerel seiners have nearly all hauled out of the fishery for this season, only one or two vessels still being out, it was reported today by the Boston Fish Bureau. Many of them have gone into the tile fisheries, while others have fitted out for haddock fishing and some laid up until spring.

Statistics issued today show 46 vessels with 1,391,750 pounds of fresh groundfish arriving at Boston during the past seven days, compared to 60 vessels with 1,920,530 pounds for the corresponding period of last year.

Gloucester arrivals today were: Gill netters 180,000 pounds fresh fish and schooner Helen B. Thomas 57 barrels salted mackerel. The schooner Henry L. Marshall, Capt. Matthew Sears, stocked \$8828 during the month of October, each man aboard receiving \$359 as his share, it was announced today.

BROWN SUGAR AT ALIEN STATION

Brown sugar was substituted for white at the United States immigration station, Long Wharf, today, where 52 immigrants, about a quarter of whom are children, are detained by the Government, pending disposition of their cases, or deportation. John Piscopo, caterer for the detained immigrants, said his supply of granulated sugar was exhausted and it was impossible for him to secure more. The brown sugar is sweeter than white, however, he explained, and said he hoped his supply of brown would last until the present scarcity was relieved.

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FIVE CABINET MEN INDORSE SUFFRAGE

Extracts From Statements by Secretaries Daniels, Lane, Houston, McAdoo and Redfield Show Their Standing

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Five members of President Wilson's Cabinet indorse woman suffrage in statements made public here by Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, chairman of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party. Following are extracts from the statements:

Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy: "The mothers of men train their boys for citizens, and if they are to be trusted with the early education and shaping of the character of the boys, is there any reason on earth why they should not be trusted with the ballot?"

Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior: "I see no reason to fear woman suffrage. It has not worked disaster in California. As a matter of political philosophy suffrage cannot be put aside, and as a matter of wise policy it is not to be denied."

David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture: "The patriotism, self-control and intelligent action of women in the present emergency lend additional support to the argument, and should dispel any doubts fair-minded men may have entertained as to the wisdom of enfranchising them." William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury: "The time has come when suffrage should be given to the women of America. It should be given promptly; it should be given ungrudgingly; it should be given gladly. The women of the United States have in every way since this war has broken out, shown themselves qualified for the right of suffrage."

William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce: "I am an earnest believer in suffrage for women. There are large sections of our public affairs in which women—merely because they are women—are experts. The cause of education is one of these matters; another is the whole question of dealing with the liquor traffic in all its forms; so also are questions of child labor and of women in industry."

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FRENCH SOCIALIST PARTY'S POSITION

Light Thrown on the Question by Account of Proceedings of Socialist Congress of Seine

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Public interest in the aims, difficulties and disputes of the French Socialist Party, which exhibits important developments at the present time, is rapidly rising. It is not too much to say that apart from the great general question, which, expressed in its simplest form, is the continuance of the war until victory is attained, there is no topic in France just now which is regarded as being of greater importance and significance than this one, and its interest is not reduced by the differences among the Socialists themselves. In the circumstances of the case the Federal Socialist Congress of the Seine, in effect, a preliminary exercise of forces that were engaged at Bordeaux, naturally attracted critical attention. The Kienthalien section was the object of numerous attacks. M. Rosenthal set himself to work against them at an early stage in the proceedings, declaring that it seemed to him that they were paralyzing the general Socialist endeavor, that they should have no place in the organization of the party, and that he proposed to move their exclusion. In response to this, M. Bouderon for the attacked section was sarcastic upon the participation of the Socialist Party in the Government, so far as it had gone, and remained as hostile as ever to such participation. As to the Kienthalien, he protested against their being made the victims of exclusion from the party, and said they were determined to stake everything and hold fast to their positions. He likewise reproached the parliamentary Socialists for not having obliged the Government to state their war aims.

M. Fiancette has been in the peculiar position of declaring his attachment to a new section of the Socialists, and stating their objects, which, primarily, he explained, were the sinking of differences and the bringing about of a solid unity. It was in this paradoxical position that he stood up for the Socialists, as the section is called, declaring that divisions of the party only assisted the reactionaries. Then, as to the war, he exclaimed that an early peace was possible if the work of national defense were complete and thorough, and if it were equally good among all the Allies. He wished to know what were the objectives of the war, and particularly if, in the main, they embraced a peace without annexations. Then, paying compliments to M. Albert Thomas, he said that his work in the Government had been most valuable, and that that was the universal opinion in the factories, where they were very sorry for his departure. He had done sound methodical work for the country, for republicanism and for socialism. From this point, with the gathering well started on the subject of Socialist participation in the ministry, its advantages and prospects, arguments became keen and Stockholm was continually upon the lips, while the divergences that exist upon the question of ministerial participation in existing circumstances were revealed.

M. Marcel Sembat declared that a Socialist who might be Foreign Minister should count upon a majority of the Chamber. He said he, the speaker, had been presented by the Government Chamber would have approved of their being granted. M. Ribot had, indeed, been on the point of granting them, but certain parliamentary influences which refused to do any justice whatever to socialism had prevailed. As to the ministerial participation, it had strengthened the authority of the party, as the pourparlers which preceded the formation of the present Government very well proved.

At this stage M. Albert Thomas himself spoke, and, recalling his speech at Champigny wherein he expressed himself in detail upon the Stockholm question, said that his views had not changed since then and he still thought that the French Socialists might go to Stockholm, provided that the responsibility of the war were discussed there. "But," said he, "a demarcation is indispensable between certain elements of the party, between ourselves and certain theories which we cannot admit. A document is now before the party, the answer to the Hollando-Scandinavian questions. But there is a general agreement which must prevail, notwithstanding some differences upon details, and which should rally together the great majority of the Socialists. We shall make one decision as to this document, the basis on which we shall fight in the country and in Parliament."

M. Pierre Renaudel reminded the meeting of the conditions in which the Socialists entered the Government in August, 1914, the enemy being then at the gates of Paris. The Stockholm document ought, he said, to be passed by a big majority. "It is indispensable," he cried, "that we should have clear views as to our international action, so that the mass of the people may follow us. Also, in regard to our answer, which foresees a conference of peoples, as the Central Empires in their reply to the resolutions do not put forward the resolutions so we put forward, the majority section had 109 votes, the Longuet minority

78, the Maurin minority 20 and the Kienthalien 20. Resolutions have been put forward by the majority, by the Centrists and by the Kienthalien, and a great effort has been made by a committee consisting of MM. Albert Thomas, Longuet, Maurin, Sembat and others to weld them into a single resolution which might express the sentiments of the completed majority. However, despite all efforts and special appeals by MM. Thomas and Renaudel that at least there should be agreement on the answer to the Stockholm question, wherein the international policy and work of the party is enunciated, the three sections could not agree.

BRITAIN ABOLISHES LEAVING CERTIFICATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England.—The abolition of leaving certificates and the restoration of the freedom of workmen to leave their employment on giving a week's notice may involve a considerable movement of labor. In many cases men have taken up work in munitions factories away from home on their own initiative. Such men have been put to considerable expense on account of having to live in lodgings while supporting their families elsewhere, and their natural inclination will be to seek employment in circumstances which will relieve them of this burden. Other men, for various reasons, may desire to move from one district to another in virtue of the renewed freedom which the abolition of the leaving certificate will give them. Some dislocation of work is probably inevitable; but it is obvious that if the dislocation were to develop to any considerable extent, the production of munitions would for a time at least, be seriously imperiled. The trade union advisory committee have been quick to realize this possibility and have addressed an urgent appeal to all workmen not to change their employment unless for definite and substantial reasons. The Minister of Munitions is also taking steps to spread any inevitable change over as long a period as possible.

After consultation with representatives of both employers' and workmen's organizations, Mr. Churchill has decided that in controlled establishments and certified undertakings provision should forthwith be made to grant certificates to men who are known to be desirous of leaving for other employment, whenever they can be released without serious dislocation of work. Under this arrangement the cases of men who have been long absent from their homes will have special consideration. But even more important as a safeguard against an excessive migration of labor is the decision to extend the war munitions volunteer scheme. This extension will meet the difficulties of men in the engineering, shipbuilding, and allied trades, who are working away from their homes and feeling the burden of the expense which this involves. All of these men who are eligible will be free to enroll as munitions volunteers, and, on assignment, will become entitled to subsistence allowance. Married men will receive an allowance at the rate of 2s. 6d. per day, and unmarried men, whose homes are partially dependent upon them, will receive an allowance at the rate of 1s. 6d. per day; and these payments wherever due, will be made as from the date on which men are assigned to their employment by the local employment exchange acting on behalf of the Ministry of Munitions. Such munitions volunteers and all other volunteers now on work to which they have been assigned by the Ministry of Munitions, will also become entitled to free railway passes to and from their homes on general holidays or generally observed trade holidays. Munitions volunteers employed away from home, who have no dependents, and therefore no right to claim subsistence allowance, will in future also obtain free railway warrants to and from their homes at holiday times if they have been assigned to the establishments at which they are working.

These are important concessions, to which the Minister of Munitions attaches the highest importance. They will operate to the immediate advantage of many thousands of men in all parts of the country, and should go far to meet difficulties incidental to the restoration of the freedom of employment. In any case, the Ministry of Munitions relies confidently on the hearty cooperation of all classes of workers, who have so long demonstrated their loyalty and their unswerving devotion to the national cause, to maintain an ample and unceasing supply of the munitions which are more than ever essential to victory in the field.

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JOHN DILLON ON THE NATIONALISTS

Unconvinced They Are Behind Leaders of Sinn Fein—Will ing to Test Question

Special to The Christian Science Monitor DUBLIN, Ireland.—Mr. John Dillon remains unconvinced that the majority of Irish Nationalists have really ranged themselves behind the leaders of Sinn Fein. At any rate, he is quite ready to have the matter tested at a general election, and before it comes he intends that the issue shall be very clearly placed before the Irish people. That was the burden of his address recently to a great meeting of the Nationalists of North Meath, Monaghan, Louth and Cavan at Ballinabrough. Numerous addresses of welcome and confidence in his party were presented to him. He took it that the meeting proved that the Nationalists of Ulster were behind the Irish party, and not as de Valera claimed behind Sinn Fein. That young leader said he only wanted to kick the Ulster Unionists of Ireland if they refused to join in working for an independent Irish republic. Mr. de Valera's idea of promoting good feeling and avoiding differences among the people of Ireland was amazing. The process of kicking Ulster Unionists would not be an easy one. The convention which Sinn Fein denounced as a sham and a fraud was the most remarkable and representative body of Irishmen assembled for more than 300 years, and its assembling and deliberations were, in his opinion, a clear gain, no matter what the result might be. The country was entitled to demand that within a reasonable time the convention should come to a decision one way or the other. If, he said, the convention agreed upon a settlement acceptable to the majority of the Irish people, they will have done the best work for Ireland that has ever been accomplished for many centuries. If they fail to agree, the Irish question will remain. The British Government ought to consider the problem in time, and have their minds made up as to the policy to be followed in the event of the failure of the convention. They ought not to allow themselves to be taken by surprise, for events might develop very rapidly. The time has come when common sense and practical leadership should have fair play in Ireland.

The truth was, Mr. Dillon went on, that at this moment Ireland was in a very unenviable position. All the common sense and political experience was on the side of the Irish party. There was a large proportion of youth and enthusiasm for the moment against them. But youth and enthusiasm, unless guided by experience, might lead a people to defeat and disaster. The party was blamed because they availed themselves of the machinery of the Constitution to fight the cause of Ireland and because they did not retire to Dublin and ignore the British Parliament. But what, he asked, was the policy of Sinn Fein? It was certainly different from the policy of the men who fought in Easter week. So they had been told in indignant tones by the Sinn Fein orators, and more especially by priests who stood on Sinn Fein platforms. Some Sinn Fein orators had recently clamored that the Irish party should resign and retire from public life, and complained that a general election was delayed, and that they had not got a chance of clearing the party out. For his own part he strongly opposed the original prolongation of the life of Parliament. He believed it was a great mistake and an unconstitutional proceeding, and he had opposed every renewal of that prolongation. So far as he was concerned he did not care how soon the election came. The Sinn Fein leaders would be called upon to define their policy, which so far they had obstinately refused to do, and it would be the duty of the Irish party to give the people a full opportunity of choice. "If it be true," concluded Mr. Dillon, "and I do not believe it is true, that the majority of the people are opposed to the Irish party and its policy, and are in favor of some vague thing which is called Sinn Fein, then the sooner they give the verdict the better. The

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sooner the responsibility of the Irish movement is placed upon the shoulders of those who are entitled to speak for the majority of the people the better pleased I shall be. But while I fully recognize that, owing to the almost incredible stupidity of the Government and the brutality of the Maxwell regime, a wave of passion has swept over the country, which, in its unreasoning temper, involves the Irish party as if it were responsible for the series of blunders and misdeeds, which in reality resulted in almost equal measure from the stupidity of the British rule in this country, and the folly of the Republican leaders in Ireland. I do not believe that the majority of Irish Nationalists have really decided to reject the policy of Parnell, Davitt, and Redmond in favor of the leadership of men who up to this moment have hopelessly failed to agree to a policy, and I conceive it to be the duty of the Irish party to do all in their power to give the people an opportunity of giving a verdict after they have been fully informed on the merits of the question.

"That I propose to do, and I have no doubt the Irish party will do it, and for my part, if the country were to decide against me, while I should regret it, because I believe the result would be disastrous to the country, I should have no bitterness against the people, and I entirely reject, as I have always rejected, the doctrine that because a party has rendered great service to a nation that that nation is bound in gratitude to follow its leadership, even if they should come to the conclusion that that leadership was no longer wise and sound. The enemies of the Irish party may possess their souls in patience and in the full assurance that the opportunity of meeting the party at the polls and driving them all from public life, if they are able to do it, will not be long delayed."

RICE COOKBOOKS GIVEN OUT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
BEAUMONT, Tex.—Fifteen thousand rice cook books were sent from the local office of the Southern Rice Growers' Association to 73 county food administration chairmen in Oklahoma, at a meeting of the National D. Brooks, food administrator of Oklahoma.

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APPEAL MADE FOR BELGIAN REFUGEES

Mr. Hayes Fisher Pays Warm Tribute to Work Done at Glasgow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor GLASGOW, Scotland.—An appeal for the continued support of the Belgian refugees was made at a meeting held in the banquet hall of the City Chambers, Glasgow, under the auspices of the Glasgow Corporation Belgian Committee, at which the Lord Provost, Sir Thomas Dunlop, Bart., took the chair. Mr. Hayes Fisher, president of the local government board, who was the principal speaker, had, earlier in the day, visited a number of the Belgian refugee centers in the city, including workrooms for men and women and various homes and tenement houses occupied by the refugees.

The Lord Provost opened the meeting with a short speech in which he dwelt on the good work that had already been done in Scotland on behalf of the Belgian refugees. The responsibility for their care had, he said, fallen upon the Glasgow committee which had collected £150,000 for the maintenance of the refugees, to which local committees had contributed a further £100,000, making a total of about a quarter of a million. They were face to face at the present time, he continued, with a drying-up sort of process. They were coming to the last lap of the war, when those who were running the race sometimes gave up. He did not think, however, that the people of Scotland would give up in the beneficent work of looking after the Belgian refugees, and he appealed with confidence for continued support to the fund. They needed about £1000 a week to carry on the scheme. The people whom they had been helping were now doing a good deal for themselves.

The next speaker was Ballie Duncan Graham, convener of the Glasgow Corporation Committee, who stated that 17,479 refugees had been enrolled on their registration books. The large majority of the refugees in Scotland were resident in the Glasgow district, where they had possession of over 800 houses for their accommodation. He had also provided for over 3000 Belgian soldiers on leave. The committee had only £18,000 in hand to keep the Belgians for the next 12 months, but he was confident that the people of Scotland would give the additional support that was required and that they would not have to go to the Local Government Board, as had been done in some cases in England, for financial support.

Mr. Hayes Fisher spoke with admiration of the way in which the citizens of Glasgow had discharged their share of the great task of sheltering the refugees. He stated that M. Goblet d'Alviella, a prominent Belgian statesman, had sent a letter to the Local Government Board, expressing his high appreciation of the work that was being done for his fellow-countrymen. He had visited Leeds, Ilkley, Harrogate, York and Peterborough.

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"Everywhere," ran the letter, "I found our refugees in a satisfactory state. Nearly all of them have found work, and many of them are self-supporting. Of course the contributions do not flow in as they used to do, in the first year of the war, but the surviving committees, acting under the control of the War Refugees of London, maintain their earnestness and devotion, which have been admirable since the beginning. It goes without saying that the refugees, although proclaiming their indebtedness to the English nation, anxiously wait for the end of their exile, but as a rule they are actually content with their lot. This I attribute to the following conditions: 1. They have adapted themselves to their new surroundings; 2. They begin to understand and even to speak English; 3. They earn good salaries; 4. The undesirable ones have been sent away."

Mr. Fisher said that he would certainly propose to M. d'Alviella that his next visit should be paid to Glasgow, which had played as important a part as any English center in the magnificent way in which hospitality had been shown to the Belgian refugees. After paying a tribute to the King of the Belgians, Mr. Fisher went on to speak of Germany's attitude with regard to the annexation of Belgium. It would be observed, he said, that the peace season was in full swing in the German press, and that the leading question was what they were to do as regarded Belgium. At the beginning of the war, when Germany thought that Great Britain would not come in, the German Foreign Minister said that under no pretence whatsoever would they annex Belgium. But when they had rushed their troops through Belgium, and when it did not look as if the Allies would be able to turn them out, a different tune was called. Every German of rank and prominence said that under no circumstances would they give up their control of Belgium. The hammer strokes of General Haig, repeated month after month, were, however, beginning to impress them with the idea that foot by foot and yard by yard they would have to give up possession of their unrighteous gains, and at last they were beginning to discuss seriously whether it would not be better for them to announce that they did not intend to annex Belgium. But there were more ways than one of annexing a country. They could annex a country from the fiscal and economic point of view, and that was what the Germans were determined to do. Antwerp was still to Germany the most valuable of all the possessions she had taken, and she would not willingly give it up, but would endeavor to keep control of it from the fiscal and economic point of view. They, however, meant to fight on until the independence of Belgium was restored and made certain.

Mr. Hayes Fisher spoke with admiration of the way in which the citizens of Glasgow had discharged their share of the great task of sheltering the refugees. He stated that M. Goblet d'Alviella, a prominent Belgian statesman, had sent a letter to the Local Government Board, expressing his high appreciation of the work that was being done for his fellow-countrymen. He had visited Leeds, Ilkley, Harrogate, York and Peterborough.

GERMAN STUDY IN WISCONSIN LESS

Dean of University in Report Shows War Is the Chief Cause—French Students Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MADISON, Wis.—War has caused a marked decrease in the study of German at the University of Wisconsin, the number of students enrolled having decreased 42.9 per cent this year and the number studying French has increased 14.2 per cent. These facts have been made known in a report of Dean E. A. Birge of the University of Wisconsin to President Charles R. Van Hise.

"The war first appeared clearly as a factor to be reckoned with in this regard in 1916, causing a marked decrease in German in that year," declares Dean E. A. Birge. "French, however, also showed a small loss that year and only with the current semester was there any increase in French which was obviously due to the war."

The decrease in German has not been due wholly to the war, according to Mr. Birge, although that has been the leading factor. Reduction or changes in language requirements in the college departments in the last two years are pointed out in the report as also partly responsible. The decrease of 19 per cent in the university enrollment is also a factor. The greatest decrease is to be found in the elementary courses, the number of registrations in these classes having dropped from 775 last year to 287 this year—a decrease of 62.9 per cent. In advanced German classes 470 are enrolled, as compared with 551 last year—a decrease of 14.7 per cent. The total number of registrations in German this year is 757 as compared with 1326 last year.

The total number of registrations in Romance language courses has risen from 1934 last year to 2080 this year—an increase of 7 per cent.

AMERICAN APPLES IN AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Following the decision of Sydney merchants to take 40,000 cases of Tasmanian apples at a good price, conditionally on the import of 55,000 cases of American apples being permitted, Mr. Hughes has permitted the raising of the embargo on imported apples to the extent specified, but only on condition that the American fruit is cleared off the market by the end of 1917.



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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET HAS A REBOUND

Short Covering and Stock Exchange Action Against Organized Short Selling Aid Prices—Steel a Striking Feature

Stock prices in New York rebounded in the first part of today's session. United States Steel common on opening sales of 20,000 shares ranged from 4 1/2 to 3 3/4 points higher. There was profit taking on this big rise, and on a long string of sales the price reacted 2 1/2 points from the top. In the general list advances of a point and more were numerous. Smelting rose more than two points, and Baldwin, Canadian Pacific, Crucible Steel, Central Leather, Marine preferred, Mexican Petroleum, Norfolk & Western, Reading and Utah were particularly strong.

Apparently the stock exchange governors' action against organized short selling had a steady effect on the market.

The market in the latter part of the first half hour was uncertain and unsettled.

Stocks slumped violently soon after the first half hour and then rallied from the low, but did not get back to the high points of the early trading. The tone continued unsettled throughout the forenoon.

General Motors, after opening up 7 1/2 at 93 1/2, improved to 93 3/4 and then dropped to 93. Bethlehem Steel "B" opened up 3 1/2 at 7 1/2, improved to 8 and dropped to 7 1/2. Baldwin, which closed Thursday at 52 1/2, opened at 55. After advancing to 55 1/2, it declined more than a point. Gulf opened up at 96 1/2, advanced to 96 3/4 and fell back to 94.

Canadian Pacific was up 1/2 at the opening at 137 and lost 2 1/2 of the gain. Reading, which closed Thursday at 66 1/2, opened at 69. It declined to 67 and advanced more than a point before midday. Union Pacific opened down 1/2 at 115 1/2, advanced to 116 1/2 and then fell to 114 1/2.

U. S. Steel continued to lead the trading. It closed Thursday at 93 1/2, opened this morning at 93 1/2, dropped to 95 1/2 and then rose to 96 1/2.

Trading settled down in an orderly way in the early afternoon and business became quiet. At the beginning of the last hour prices were about half way between the extreme high and the low of the forenoon.

TELEPHONE SERVICE SAFE, SAYS MR. JONES

There is no danger of the strike at the Western Electric Company's South Boston plant upsetting the telephone service, according to assurances given by Acting President Matthew D. Jones of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company to the Public Service Commission today at a conference of the commission. William H. O'Brien, chief of the Bureau of Telephones and Telegraphs; Acting President Jones and Clarence E. McDavitt, the two latter representing the telephone corporation, whose supplies and equipment are purchased from the Western Electric Company.

Mr. Jones informed the commissioners that the telephone management had early in the strike recognized the danger, that might threaten the telephone service, and had secured from the Western Electric assurances that there should be no cessation of either supplies or equipment because of the trouble with the employees.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Consolidated Stock Exchange of New York today swung into line in the move to stop organized short selling. President J. Frank Howell declared a committee would be appointed to run down false rumors, "some of them little short of seditions," which are circulated to influence the market.

BAY STATE ROAD'S GAINS

The gross earnings of the Bay State Street Railway Company in October increased \$46,000 or 6 per cent over the similar month a year ago. This compares with a gain in September of \$46,000 or 5 1/2 per cent over September of 1916.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau
BOSTON AND VICINITY
Fair, not much change in temperature tonight and Saturday; moderate westerly winds.

For Southern New England: Generally fair tonight and Saturday; little change in temperature.
For Northern New England: Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday; probably local snow.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 38.0; 10 a. m. 42.0; 12 noon 45.0

IN OTHER CITIES

8 a. m.
Albany 38.0; New Orleans 48.0
Buffalo 32.0; New York 38.0
Chicago 32.0; Philadelphia 38.0
Cincinnati 32.0; Pittsburgh 38.0
Denver 36.0; Portland, Me. 34.0
Des Moines 36.0; Portland, Ore. 44.0
Jacksonville 48.0; San Francisco 62.0
Kansas City 32.0; St. Louis 32.0
Santapeque 40.0; Washington 32.0

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 6:18; High water, 8:18; Moon sets 4:37; 1:02 a. m. 1:17 p. m. Length of day, 10:19; Moon rises, 7:16 p. m. LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 5:07 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
ABS & F	99	99	99	99
Alaska Rubber	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Alaska Gold	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Alaska Ju.	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Allis-Chal.	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2
Am Ag Chem	79	79	79	79
Am H & L pf.	57	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Am H & L pf.	57	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Am Int Corp.	55	55	55	55
Am Linsend	21 1/2	23 1/2	21 1/2	23 1/2
Am Linsend pf.	57 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2
Am Loco	51 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Am Smelt	77 1/2	78 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Am Smelt pf.	101	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Am Steel	53	53	53	53
Am Sugar	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
A T & Cabel	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Am Tel & Tel.	113 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Am Woolen	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am Wool pf.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Am Writ pf.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Am Zinc	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Am Zinc pf.	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Anaconda	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Asso Oil	56	56	56	56
Atchafalpa	85	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Atchafalpa pf.	89	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
At Gulf	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
At Gulf pf.	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
At Coast L.	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Bald Loc	55	56 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Bald Loc pf.	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Balt & Ohio	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Barrett Co.	90	90	90	90
Batopilas	1	1	1	1
Beth Steel	78 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Beth Steel pf.	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
BFGoodrich	37	37	37	37
BFGoodrich pf.	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Brook U.	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Brook T.	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Burns Bros.	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Butte & Sup.	18	18	18	18
Cal Pac Cor.	37	37	37	37
Cal Petrol	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Cal Petrol pf.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Can Pacific	137	137	137 1/2	137 1/2
Can Leather	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Can Leather pf.	100	100	100	100
Cer de Pas	31	31 1/2	31	31 1/2
Chan Motor	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Che & Ohio	46	46	46	46
CM & St Paul	45	45	44 1/2	44 1/2
CM & St Paul pf.	86	86	86	86
Chi & West	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
C & G West pf.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Chi & NW	142	142	142	142
Chi & NW pf.	142	142	142	142
Chi & R & Pac	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Chi & R & Pac pf.	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Chile Cop	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Chile Cop pf.	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2
Chino Cop	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Chino Cop pf.	53	53	53	53
Col Fuel	33 1/2	34	33 1/2	34
Col Gas & El.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Col South	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Con Can	90	90	87	87
Con Gas	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Corn Prod	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Corn Prod pf.	60	60	60	60
Cruc Steel	58 1/2	59 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Cuban C Sugar	78	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Cuban C Sugar pf.	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Del & Huds.	63	63	62 1/2	62 1/2
Denver	6	6	6	6
Denver pf.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Deere pf.	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Domes Min.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Erie	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Erie pf.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Erie 2d pf.	18	18	18	18
F & M S pf.	30	30	30	30
Fisher Body	78	78	78	78
Gas W & W	30	31 1/2	30	31 1/2
Gen Electric	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Gen Motors	93 1/2	93 1/2	87	87 1/2
G Motors pf.	75	75	75	75
Granby Min.	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Green Can	38	38	37 1/2	37 1/2
Gt Nor Ore	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Gt Nor pf.	95	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Gulf States	85	85	85	85
Harv Cor	55	55	54	54
Harv of N.J.	103	103	103	103
I. & E. Car	30	30	28 1/2	28 1/2
Ill Central	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Inspiration	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Int Ag Corp.	84	84	84	84
Int Ag Corp pf.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Int Con Cor.	7	7 1/2	7	7 1/2
Int C Cor pf.	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Int Mer Mar.	27	27	26 1/2	26 1/2
I Mer Mar pf.	100	100	99 1/2	99 1/2
In Nickel	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
In Paper	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
In Paper pf.	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Kan City So.	14	15 1/2	14	15 1/2
Kenne Co	31	31 1/2	31	31 1/2
Lack Steel	75 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
LE & W	10	10	10	10
LE & W pf.	23	23	23	23
Lehigh Val.	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Louis & N.	117 1/2	117 1/2	116	116
MacKay Cos.	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Manhattan	100	100	100	100
Max Motor	27 1/2	28	27 1/2	27 1/2
Maxwell pf.	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Maxwell 2d pf.	15	15	14 1/2	14 1/2
Mex Petrol	80 1/2	80 1/2	79	79
Miami	28	28	27 1/2	27 1/2
Midvale St.	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Mo K & T	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Mo K & T pf.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:45 p. m.:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Ahmeek	86	86	84	85
Alaska	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Allouez	52	52	52	52
Am Ag Chem	78	78	76 1/2	77
Am Tel	113	113	112 1/2	112 1/2
Am Woolen	93	93	93	93
Am Zinc	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Adventure	11-16	11-16	11-16	11-16
Arcadian	2	2	2	2
Ariz Com.	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
At Gif & W. I.	96 1/2	97 1/2	94 1/2	97
Bost & Maine	21	21	21	21
Cal & Ariz.	63	63 1/2	62	63 1/2
Calumet	430	435	430	435
Centennial	13	13	13	13
Copper Range	43	44 1/2	43	44
East Butte	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Gen Elec	128 1/2	128 1/2	128	128
Fitch	50 1/2	50 1/2	50	50 1/2
Kerr Lake	4 13-16	4 13-16	4 13-16	4 13-16
Lake Copper	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Mass Mining	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Mass Gas	80	80	80	80
Mass Electric	14	14	14	14
May Old Col.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Michigan	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Mohawk	63	63	62	62 1/2
N E Tel	105	105	105	105
New Haven	25 1/2	25 1/2	25	25 1/2
North Butte	13	13	13	13
Nov Scotia	75	75	75	75
Old Dom	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Osceola	59	59	58 1/2	58 1/2
Punta Al Sugar	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Pullman	133 1/2	133 1/2	133	133
Pullman Coal	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Sup & Bost	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Shannon	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
St Mary's	54	54	54	54
Swift & Co.	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
Torrington	41	41	40	41
Trinity	4	4	4	4
Tuolumne	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Utah Apex	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Utah Cons	12	12	12	12
Utah Meals	3	3	2 1/2	2 1/2
U S R & M	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
do pf.	47 1/2	47 1/2	47	47 1/2
United Shoe	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
do pf.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
United Fruit	113 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/2	113 1/2
Ventura	2	2	2	2
Wolverine	33	33	33	33

AMERICAN LIGHT & TRACTION CO.

For 12 Months Ended Sept. 30
Concern Earns \$20.78 on Common, \$25.83 Previously

NEW YORK, N. Y.—For 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1917, American Light & Traction Company earned \$20.78 on its common stock, compared with \$25.83 the previous year. Earnings compare:

	1917	1916
Gross	\$5,397,551	\$5,757,692
Net	\$5,028,779	\$5,593,933
Cash div pf	854,172	854,172
Balance	4,174,607	4,739,761

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

SOUTHERN TEAMS
IN BIG CONTESTS

Georgia Tech Meets Vanderbilt and Alabama Meets Sewanee in Two Important Gridiron Battles Tomorrow Afternoon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Two of the college squads contending for the title of southern football champions will have been eliminated after games scheduled for next Saturday are played. Georgia Tech, Vanderbilt, Alabama, Auburn, Tulane, and Sewanee have eleven undefeated in their fall season's games up to this week. But Vanderbilt must play Georgia Tech in Atlanta, and Alabama will meet Sewanee at Birmingham, Saturday, so it appears that only a tie score can keep more than two of these four teams in the leading group.

Georgia Tech has produced a team that college men do not expect Vanderbilt to better. On the other hand, the squads of Alabama and Sewanee universities are so nearly matched that football men will not be surprised, whatever the result.

A game of strong interest in the South is to be played Saturday between the undefeated Tulane team and that of the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College. The latter team has defeated the Louisiana State University. The undefeated Auburn team will play Florida on the former's home grounds.

In points, the standing of the Southern squads shows Georgia Tech in the lead with 194. Vanderbilt is second with 164. This university, although defeated by Chicago, 48 to 0, does not lose any standing in the southern series on that account. Tulane and Alabama come third with 130 points. Neither of these latter two teams have been scored upon in the series.

Here are the scores of the leading southern eleven up to the games of this week:

Georgia Tech	Vanderbilt
25—Wake Forest	0—Battleground
25—Barnum	0—Transylvania
41—Pennsylvania	0—Chicago
25—Davidson	10—Kentucky
63—Wash. & Lee	0—Howard
124	106
Tulane	Louisiana S. U.
25—Jefferson	0—St. W. I.
28—Spring Hill	0—Mississippi
25—Florida	0—Sewanee
18—Wash. Artillery	0—Texas A. & M.
130	0
Auburn	N. Carolina A. & M.
11—C. & G. S. H. Ohio	0—Howard
53—Howard	0—7—Davidson
7—Tennessee	0—28—Roanoke
13—Miss A. & M.	6—Wash. & Lee
86	61
Washington & Lee	Clemson
66—Randolph-Macon	28—Furman
0—Georgia Tech	0—Auburn
28—No. C. A. & M.	21—So. Carolina
94	70
Alabama	Sewanee
7—Ohio	0—Howard
13—Marion	0—7—Davidson
46—Miss College	0—3—Louisiana S. U.
1—Mississippi	0—Kentucky
130	0
Davidson	
6—Navy	0—27
3—No. C. A. & M.	7
10—Georgia Tech	32
2—Virginia	1—13
23—Virginia M. I.	7
49	86

KICKER WANTED
BY DARTMOUTH

Coach Spears Trying to Bring Out a Consistent Punter — Hard Game for Tomorrow

HANOVER, N. H.—Coach C. W. Spear is experiencing great difficulty in finding a kicker. Dartmouth has had only fair success in the punting department thus far this season. Coach Spears, as a result, is far from satisfied, for he wants a consistent punter for the last big home game of the season, tomorrow, with Penn State College.

Great preparations are being made for this game, and it is realized that Dartmouth will have to show even a better brand of football than it did against West Virginia. In past years Pennsylvania State has been a contender for championship honors, and while it is as strong as this season, Dartmouth is not underrating its ability.

Coach Spears bent all his energies Thursday afternoon to perfecting the plays which Dartmouth will use tomorrow. A long signal drill practice consumed the greater part of the afternoon. C. Holbrook was left on the sidelines, and it looks as if Eastman would be one of the halfbacks to start against Pennsylvania State. Captain McDonough was back directing the eleven at quarterback. Whetton of Needham Heights was also tried.

Nearly every man in the squad was given a chance to play. Three or four candidates practiced drop-kicking. Coach Spears will be unable to play six freshmen who have been declared ineligible, and, as a result, is shifting the line-up.

CROSS-COUNTRY AT LAFAYETTE

EASTON, Pa.—With Lafayette College staging the second annual championship cross-country run of the Middle Atlantic States Intercollegiate Athletic Association, interest in this sport at that college is very keen this fall and should result in a strong team being developed. In addition to the championship meet, Manager D. O. Peterson has arranged for a dual race with Swarthmore here tomorrow and a dual race with Lehigh at South Bethlehem Nov. 24.

TENER IS AGAIN
TO HEAD LEAGUE

National President Accepts Invitation Extended to Remain in Office — Election Dec. 1

NEW YORK, N. Y.—J. K. Tener, whose term as president of the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs expires next month, today accepted an invitation extended a week ago by three club presidents to remain in office. Those who extended the invitation were Presidents H. N. Hempstead, New York; C. H. Ebbets, Brooklyn, and W. F. Baker, Philadelphia.

There is no other candidate for the position, and the election will take place at the annual meeting of the league in this city on Dec. 1. The term of Mr. Tener's new contract has not been decided on, it was announced, but either a two-year or a five-year contract will be signed, the question having been left to Mr. Tener.

J. A. Heydler, secretary-treasurer of the league, also was invited to continue in office.

When the directors, who include the presidents of the eight clubs, met recently to consider the suit of the Baltimore club of the Federal League, this committee of three was appointed to wait upon Mr. Tener and ask him to accept the reelection to office. That was done last Friday.

Mr. Baker announced the proceedings today and added that every club president was in favor of reelecting Mr. Tener. Mr. Baker said all the directors declared that Mr. Tener had proven to be the right man for the office at a critical period of the league's existence. He has led the league, they agreed, on a straight and safe course and baseball has prospered under his presidency.

HARVARD ROWING
THIS AFTERNOON

Annual Regatta to Be Continued in Charles River Basin — Dormitory Crews Will Race

The annual Harvard regatta of the fall rowing season will continue this afternoon with a race between the first Smith, Gore, and Standish hall crews, and another between the second crews of those dormitories. They will compete for the Slocum cup, won last year by the Standish crews, and the members of the winning crews will receive individual medals.

The seating of the crews is as follows: Standish Crew—Bow, J. B. Penno; 2, T. C. Denton; 3, F. J. Robinson; 4, F. C. Hanighen; 5, W. V. M. Fawcett; 6, G. Sutton; 7, W. Davis; stroke, R. E. Lutz; cox, C. H. McVey. Smith Crew—Bow, C. F. Johnson; 2, C. T. Warner; 3, C. Dart; 4, J. S. Church; 5, E. A. Allen; 6, R. B. Hamblitt; 7, A. French; stroke, F. H. Cummings; cox, L. S. Saxe. Gore Crew—Bow, T. H. Mills; 2, J. C. Burdard; 3, T. C. Pond; 4, P. S. Parker; 5, J. R. Bell; 6, K. Campbell; 7, F. H. Hall; stroke, J. O. Stubbs; cox, J. M. Plummer.

The race which had been scheduled between the first freshman crew and the crew made up of men chosen from the club crews has been canceled on account of the loss of two of the oarsmen.

The managers of the freshmen dormitory crews have been chosen as a result of the work done in the fall management competition. W. Hovey '21, of Kansas City, Mo., has been appointed manager of the Standish Hall crew; E. E. Long '21, of Chicago, Ill., manager of the Gore Hall crew; and Guavae Pabst Jr. '21, of Milwaukee, Wis., manager of the Smith Halls crew.

SHAWMUT BANK
HAS NEW HEAD

Directors of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston have elected Alfred L. Aiken, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, and principal promoter of the Liberty Loan issues in this district, president of the bank. He succeeds Col. William A. Gaston, who has resigned. Mr. Aiken will assume his duties early in January.

Mr. Aiken will retain his present position until the great mass of detail incident to the second Liberty Loan has been cleared. The success of the two issues in New England has attracted national attention toward Mr. Aiken, who has been indefatigable in his efforts in each of the campaigns.

POEHLER DEFEATS
JOHN CHRISTOPHER

Paul Poehler defeated John Christopher in their first 10-string match for the bowling championship of the receiving ship, Thursday. Both Poehler and Christopher are from the Revere city team and are enlisted in the navy. They have been rivals for several years.

Poehler netted a total of 1015 points, while his opponent was able to obtain only 993.

MILLS URGED TO COOPERATE

NEW ORLEANS, La.—With a view to further speeding up the emergency fleet program, which is already ahead of schedule, says the Times-Picayune, three experts attached to the United States Shipping Board are making a tour of lumber manufacturing plants and shipyards throughout the South.

HAVERFORD MEETS
CORNELL AT SOCCER

HAVERFORD, Pa.—Haverford's soccer football team is now the favorite for winning the intercollegiate soccer series, and this week is expected to clinch it for her when she goes up to play Cornell University in her final intercollegiate struggle, which she has only to win or tie in order to be official winners.

Haverford gained the lead in the race by winning the most crucial game on the schedule with the University of Pennsylvania, last year's winners of the league title, by the decisive score of 4 goals to 0.

Haverford will line up against Cornell next Saturday with the following lineup which started against Pennsylvania: J. D. Barlow and K. W. Webb, outside forwards; P. L. Corson and E. H. Thorpe, inside forwards; A. C. Scattergood, center forward; Robert Barrie Jr., C. C. H. Thorpe and A. H. Tomlinson, halfbacks; Capt. M. S. Shipley Jr., and E. S. Thorpe Jr., fullbacks, and C. A. Osler, goalkeeper.

At recent elections E. S. Thorpe Jr. was elected to lead the track candidates next spring, while A. H. Tomlinson was chosen as the new cricket leader at a special meeting this past week.

REVERE ELEVEN
SHOWING WELL

Coach Remmers Has Turned Out Creditable Team This Fall — Meets Woburn Tomorrow

Revere High School will line up against the Woburn High School football team on the Revere gridiron tomorrow afternoon, and Coach W. F. Remmers of Revere is confident that his boys can take the measure of the visitors. The eleven being coached by Mr. Remmers this season has been showing up very well, indeed, and after the 20-0 victory over Melrose High School last week, the boys are confident that they have found their pace, and will be able to hold it.

Coach Remmers has been working hard with the football players ever since the school opened, and his team has been showing steady improvement. Revere lost a game to Peabody High School, followed this with three scoreless ties, with Marblehead, South Boston, and Concord, and then defeated Melrose. A victory tomorrow over Woburn would add greatly to the confidence of the Revere boys.

Handicapped by the loss of some of his best regulars, Coach Remmers will have to send a team in against Woburn that will not be as strong as the one that faced Melrose. E. C. Miodovnick, star left end, who has been out since the early part of the season, is not yet ready to play, while Capt. Charles Chambers and Henry Wells, who were in against Melrose, will not be in uniform tomorrow, and may be lost to the team for the rest of the season. Captain Chambers' punting and drop kicking will be greatly missed. Wells is a tackle.

The team that will face Woburn is a solid one, but the boys have not worked together long enough to run as smoothly as could be asked for. James Lane, R. A. Koppel and John Townsend, the three regular backs, are all in good form, and have been playing splendid football. In the five games played this year, these backs have accounted for Revere's 20 points, with the exception of two points, which were the result of goals kicked by Captain Chambers. Peabody High alone got through the Revere line for a touchdown, the only points scored on Revere this season.

A. C. Broadbent at quarterback will complete the backfield, which will be at its best. A. Miodovnick, a new man, has been playing so well at center since the opening of the season, that he has been given the position, and is now counted as a regular. He is heavy and at the same time fast, and he is very effective in preventing any member of the opposing team from breaking through his position. Frank Nichols and Robert Clark are the ends, the latter taking Miodovnick's place. J. A. Long is working hard to come up to Captain Chambers' standard at right tackle, while the left tackle position is being taken care of by Harry Bloomer, an understudy for Wells. Victor Wells and George Day are the two guards, both veterans.

MICHIGAN WILL
ENTER ATHLETES

Wolverines Name Six Cross-Country Runners to Take Part in State Race at East Lansing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—University of Michigan will open its cross-country championship season of 1917 tomorrow morning when the Wolverines will send a team of six men to compete in the annual state race at East Lansing. The Michigan team will consist of S. W. Sedwick '19, R. A. Maynard '19, C. W. Stoll '20, R. M. Meehan '18, C. E. Fues '19 and E. Buel '19.

Followers of Michigan football are today very confident that the post-season game with the University of Chicago at Chicago Dec. 1, will take place. This confidence is based on the declaration of support given the plan by Coach F. H. Yost of the Wolverine varsity and P. G. Bartelme, athletic director of the university. The only possible hitch is in gaining the consent of the Western Conference for the match and as the money taken in at the game is to go to the army fund, it is expected that the request will be granted.

CORNELL ELEVEN
IS STRONG ONE

Team Is Showing Some Good Football in Spite of the Lack of Experienced Players

ITHACA, N. Y.—Cornell's policy of playing football for sport's sake, for the game itself, regardless of prestige or victory, in the face of the fact that practically every varsity football player or man of football experience left the university last spring and summer to join the colors has been amply vindicated. Gradually, despite all of the handicaps caused by the enlistment of veteran material and the delay in beginning practice this year, an eleven composed for the most part of men too young to join the draft army and recruited largely from sophomores and juniors has been developed at Ithaca.

The unexpected victory over Bucknell last Saturday is regarded as the turning point of the season. The Red and White eleven may not win its big games; but there is no doubt now that Cornell has on the field a fighting, hard playing combination and one that is playing better football every week.

The Ithacans look forward to an interesting battle with Carnegie Technical here tomorrow afternoon and their supporters are confident that an even greater improvement in form than that shown last week, will be manifested.

Dr. A. H. Sharpe, head coach of the varsity, was so well satisfied with the showing of the reorganized eleven that he has decided to make no changes in the lineup with the possible exception of right end, where Rubenstein may replace Eisenbrandt. This is the one position on the team that is causing most concern.

Colvin at left end is a fixture and the work of the two inexperienced tackles, Ackernicht and Herriman, has improved so consistently that they too will remain on the team. Harris and Strauss, the new guards, are playing hard, aggressive football, while Reuther is rapidly developing as a heavy, strong, aggressive center.

The backfield is composed of fast, hard-playing men, whose work in recent practices has been satisfactory. Hoffman, right halfback and acting captain, the only veteran on the team, is playing the best football of his career, and is the best ground gainer on the team. Coach Sharpe has a promising "find" in Nethercot, the light but snappy playing quarter, who is rapidly developing into a good ground gainer. Van Horn, at left-halfback, is one of the fastest runners and cleverest dodgers on the team, while Pledston's weight makes him valuable in plunging and as a defensive fullback he is of great value.

AMHERST PLAYERS
ARE CHANGED ABOUT

AMHERST, Mass.—Coach Gettell worked Ridenbort at half and O'Brien at quarter Thursday in Amherst's first real football practice of the week. Kirby was substituted at end, replacing Davis. Phillips is being rested for the game tomorrow with Columbia.

It is probable that Davis, end; Parry, fullback, and Phillips, left halfback, will be unable to play a full game tomorrow. The team took the field Thursday as follows: Le, Davis; lt, Bliss; lg, Reusswig; c, Olson; rg, Demarest; rt, M. Kimball; re, A. Kimball and Kilby; qb, O'Brien; lb, Caulkins; fb, Perry; rfb, Ridenbort.

ATHLETIC NOTES

Norman Elberfeld, the former major league manager, is to manage the Little Rock Club next summer. He will also play on the team.

Roger Hornsby, star shortstop of the St. Louis Nationals, is one of the first players this winter to state that unless he gets a big salary next year, he will retire from the game.

J. C. Dunn, president of the Cleveland American League Baseball Club has offered his service to the United States Government for war work and has also offered the services of the big contracting firm of which he is the head.

Manager Mack of the Philadelphia Athletics stated that if the season does not open until May 1, next spring, he will not take his baseball players South for the training, but will do it at Philadelphia. One more good reason for a later start.

The National League of Professional Baseball Clubs has acted well in asking J. K. Tener to continue as president of the organization. Mr. Tener has run the league very successfully during the past year and with the experience acquired during his first term, he should be even more successful in his second one.

There are going to be one or two pretty good football games tomorrow afternoon with Illinois meeting Chicago and Minnesota playing Wisconsin in the Western Conference. Georgia Tech playing Vanderbilt and Alabama meeting Sewanee in the South, and Dartmouth playing Pennsylvania State, Williams meeting Wesleyan, First Maine Heavy Artillery meeting the Newport naval reserves and Camp Devens playing the Charlestown Navy Yard in the East.

MASTER BAKERS ENLIST

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The Master Bakers Association, according to the Journal, is asking the bread-buying public of Milwaukee to abstain from wheat bread and wheat rolls hereafter on Wednesdays.

PRINCETON NOT TO
ENTER BIG CONTEST

PRINCETON, N. J.—Owing to the fact that not enough candidates appeared to make up a team, Princeton University will not be represented in the annual cross-country championship race of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America which will be held over the Van Cortlandt course, New York City, Saturday, Nov. 24. This will be the first time in many years that the Orange and Black has not had a full representation in this event.

The class of 1921 is represented by a team; but it is not yet definitely known whether the freshmen will run in the championship first-year race. They are scheduled to meet the Central High School in a dual meet next Tuesday afternoon, and the showing they make at that time will probably determine whether they go into the championship.

With the exception of freshmen and informal varsity cross-country running, track work has been given up until after the holidays. As soon as college opens in January, practice will be resumed on the board track in the baseball cage.

SHIFTS MADE IN
THE TUFTS LINE

Effort to Form More Powerful Backfield to Send in Against New Hampshire State College

MEDFORD, Mass.—Only a light workout will be given the Tufts College football players this afternoon in preparation for the game with the strong New Hampshire State College eleven on Tufts Oval here tomorrow afternoon. Several shifts were made by Coach C. E. Whelan in the Tufts lineup Thursday afternoon in an attempt to form a more powerful backfield to send into the game against the New Hampshire visitors. The most important change made was the shifting of Captain Drumme from quarterback to left halfback in place of Martin.

This is the second time this season that the Brown and Blue captain has been taken from his position of team generalship and placed where his ground-gaining ability would be more efficient. Drumme was given a long workout in this position in the scrimmage with the second team, and when he retired his place at left halfback was taken by O'Connor, his substitute quarterback.

Although both Captain Drumme and O'Connor played well when used at halfback it is doubtful if either will be used in this position against New Hampshire State. No other field general of ability has been brought out among the Tufts recruits and both of these men will probably be saved for the quarterback position, with either Martin or Tyler as left halfback when tomorrow's game is played.

The new line showed steady improvement in the hour-long scrimmage with the second team. The shifting of Lincoln from left tackle to right end in place of Tilton will probably be permanent, as Lincoln is steadily improving in his defensive work in the new position, and his substitute, McGee, has proved his ability. Four touchdowns were secured against the second team. Throughout the long afternoon, the rebuilt team showed steady improvement in both line and backfield. Pryor and Haggerty, in particular, lending much strength to the working of the new center of the line.

RENSELAER READY
FOR HOBART GAME

TROY, N. Y.—The Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute football team has a formidable opponent in Hobart for its game here tomorrow. Though composed very largely of previously untied players, owing to the many Troy engineering students entering military service, the Rensselaer eleven gained confidence when it easily defeated St. Lawrence University last Saturday, and from the showing made so far this season it looks as if Coach John Reed is building up the best team which has represented the institute in years, backed by an unusually large number of reliable substitutes.

St. Lawrence defeated Hobart a few weeks ago, but doubtless the Geneva college eleven has strengthened since, and Rensselaer is looking forward to the hardest game so far this season. Harry Parrott, one of the most versatile athletes at the institute, shifted from end to halfback, seems to have found his place, for he is proving a remarkable distance gainer. Shankey, the freshman quarterback, has speed and generalship, and not only made but scored a touchdown in his first varsity game. In fact, three of the four quarterbacks tried last week, Captain Robertson, Shankey, and Foster, figured in touchdowns against St. Lawrence. Sweet, the team's chief punter, and Frank, ends, are showing much speed and skill in breaking the interference. Norton, the big fullback, and a terrific line-plunger, has solved the problem in the team's weak spot. Voorhies, the DeWitt Clinton High School boy of Brooklyn, and John H. Bart, both green at the game this year, have developed into fine guards. Lawes of Utica, who made the record distance run in collegiate football last season, at halfback, and Richards, center, are among the best veterans of the squad. W. A. Armstrong and McClelland, as tackles, complete the varsity lineup of the Rensselaer team as it will probably take the field against Hobart.

BIG ARMY-NAVY
GAME TOMORROW

Plans Complete for Athletic Carnival in the Harvard Stadium — Expect Big Crowds

Plans are now practically completed for the big army-navy athletic carnival, which is to take place in the Harvard Stadium, Boston, tomorrow afternoon, and judging from the program arranged, followers of athletics are going to have a chance to witness some splendid competition, as well as a fine parade by between 5000 and 6000 men in army and navy uniforms. Many officers of distinguished rank will review the soldiers and sailors, and the demand for tickets indicates that the Stadium will be well filled.

In addition to the parade there will be some track and field events including a 100-yard dash in uniform. This has become quite a popular event with the army men this fall and E. W. Mahan, the former Harvard football, baseball and track star, is credited with holding the present record for the event of 13s. There will also be some tug-of-war contests.

The feature athletic event will be a football game between the team representing Camp Devens, Ayer, coached by P. D. Haughton, the famous Harvard varsity coach, and the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy Yard team, coached by L. H. Leary, assistant to Coach Haughton at Harvard.

Coach Haughton put his team through a long scrimmage at Camp Ayer, yesterday. Coach Leary's eleven held a light scrimmage in the Stadium yesterday. No let-up was given the men in spite of the hard game against the informals the day before. With today the last day of practice, Leary emphasized cohesion in team play to the squad. The team is composed almost entirely of exceptional individual stars, but team work has been noticeably lacking. After practice Thursday, W. Adams of Tufts and Brown, who is playing at left tackle, was elected captain of the eleven. Algar, at left guard, is also playing a strong game in the line, while W. J. Murray '18, T. H. Enwright '18, and E. L. Casey '19, all of Harvard, are fast rounding into shape in the backfield.

It is impossible to compare the army and navy eleven with accuracy as the army team will play its first game Saturday. Both teams are about equal in weight, and each possesses approximately the same amount of individual ability. Each is using the Harvard system of coaching, so that much the same form of attack will be seen in both eleven at the carnival.

LAWN TENNIS TO
BE ENCOURAGED

J. S. Myrick, Acting President of the U. S. N. L. T. A., Urges Clubs to Work Hard

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That the United States National Lawn Tennis Association is going to make strenuous efforts to keep up interest in this sport in the United States during the year 1918 is already apparent following the sending of letters to all the clubs in the organization by J. S. Myrick, acting president, in which he urges such a step.

Mr. Myrick, in these letters, sets forth the fact that there are large property interests connected with this sport which must not be allowed to decrease in value through the withdrawal of members from the individual clubs or lack of competition in the days to come. He contends that club membership must be kept to its usual standard both as regards numbers and personnel. His letter says in part:

"Officers of the members of this association should realize that obligations placed upon them by their clubs to carry on the game of tennis will be more important during 1918 than ever before. Officers of the national association want to cooperate in every way possible to strengthen tennis for next year."

"To this end we want to impress upon the various clubs that they must not overlook the fact that in every club there is a large property interest which must be conserved and built up. The first and most important thing for the officers of the clubs to realize is that they must keep their membership up to the usual standard as to numbers and personnel. They should impress upon the members that to resign from a club in times like these is false economy, as it will take their club many years to recover from the damage that will thus be done to the property."

"One of the best ways to stimulate interest is to encourage all the boys and girls in your community to join as junior members, and also encourage the older people to keep up active exercise. Your children of today will be your men of tomorrow, and it is quite apparent that by a scheme of this kind within a few years you will make your club even more substantial and vigorous."

"I therefore ask the clubs to give open tournaments for all the boys and girls in their communities this fall if practicable, and if not, to make such plans through the winter that when the season opens in the spring they can at once start a junior tournament."

SHIPPING COMPANY ORGANIZES

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A shipping company has been organized at Lewes, Del., according to advices to the Ledger, and has already contracted for the building of two large coasting steamships from the Milford yards.

MINNESOTA SHOWS
IMPROVING FORM

Coach H. L. Williams Pretty Well Satisfied Over Development of the Gopher's Varsity Football Squad to Date

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Work at Northrop field with the University of Minnesota football team has been centered this week on preparation for the game at Madison tomorrow with the University of Wisconsin. Coach H. L. Williams and his assistants have refused to be deceived as to the Badgers' strength by the comparatively small score which was made against Iowa for it was evident that Wisconsin was taking things easy and was keeping its best plays covered up for the later contests.

Coach Williams was pretty well satisfied with the development of his eleven as shown in the Indiana contest, but several faults uncovered then have been worked on in practice since. For one thing, both ends were slow in going down under punts, allowing their opponents to heckle them in getting away, and often the tackles beat them to the man returning kicks. Another hole needing plugging was found at fullback, where Wisconsin has a superior man in Jacobi and Chicago one as good or better in Higgins. N. W. Kingsley '19, who was depended on to fill that place here, has not developed in line-plunging as well as was expected. Coach Williams has been using Kingsley alternately with F. W. Aldenderfer '18. Aldenderfer's work early in the season lacked power, but in the Indiana game he came back in great shape when he was substituted for Kingsley in the last half, and did at least half of the ground-gaining and scoring. With N. A. Arnston '20, whose basketball experience has made him both a good sender and receiver of passes, at quarterback, Kingsley's aptitude at passing will not be missed, and he must improve his work at hitting the line if he expects to hold his place.

As a possible substitute for Arnston, if he is forced out of any game, Ernest Lampi '20 is being drilled at quarter as well as at half.

Minnesota undergraduates more than half expect a repetition of the success of the Minnesota eleven last season, though they hope that Illinois will not upset the program again with an unexpected defeat. It is unfortunate that there will be no criterion but that of comparative scores, always unsatisfactory, by which to measure the team's strength with Ohio State. Before that is necessary, however, Minnesota must win its games on the next three Saturdays with the other strong teams of the conference, Wisconsin, Illinois and Chicago. The Minnesota shift, Coach Williams' never-failing strong play, has shown some new formations so far, and will develop more. Coach Zuppke at Illinois has come nearer solving its quick catches than any other conference coach. Whether he or his rivals can solve it this year, and whether the green Gophers improve their work at stopping opponents' trick forward passes, seems likely to spell the answer to the Western Conference leadership question this season.

MINNESOTA UNDERGRADUATES MORE THAN HALF EXPECT A REPETITION OF THE SUCCESS OF THE MINNESOTA ELEVEN LAST SEASON, THOUGH THEY HOPE THAT ILLINOIS WILL NOT UPSET THE PROGRAM AGAIN WITH AN UNEXPECTED DEFEAT. IT IS UNFORTUNATE THAT THERE WILL BE NO CRITERION BUT THAT OF COMPARATIVE SCORES, ALWAYS UNSATISFACTORY, BY WHICH TO MEASURE THE TEAM'S STRENGTH WITH OHIO STATE. BEFORE THAT IS NECESSARY, HOWEVER, MINNESOTA MUST WIN ITS GAMES ON THE NEXT THREE SATURDAYS WITH THE OTHER STRONG TEAMS OF THE CONFERENCE, WISCONSIN, ILLINOIS AND CHICAGO. THE MINNESOTA SHIFT, COACH WILLIAMS' NEVER-FAILING STRONG PLAY, HAS SHOWN SOME NEW FORMATIONS SO FAR, AND WILL DEVELOPE MORE. COACH ZUPPKE AT ILLINOIS HAS COME NEARER SOLVING ITS QUICK CATCHES THAN ANY OTHER CONFERENCE COACH. WHETHER HE OR HIS RIVALS CAN SOLVE IT THIS YEAR, AND WHETHER THE GREEN GOPHERS IMPROVE THEIR WORK AT STOPPING OPPONENTS' TRICK FORWARD PASSES, SEEMS LIKELY TO SPELL THE ANSWER TO THE WESTERN CONFERENCE LEADERSHIP QUESTION THIS SEASON.

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NOTES ON THE NEWS

That Lincoln Statue

Apart from the merits of the controversy over George Grey Barnard's statue of Lincoln, the very fact that there is such a controversy is in itself an interesting circumstance. It looks as if the long struggle, in the United States, to democratize aesthetics were beginning to show results, when there can arise such a widespread discussion of the artistic value of a sculptor's work.

A Call From the Front

"Send me somebody who can make apple pie." That was General Pershing's reply to a cable question from the United States as to what a certain organization could do to help him. A Chicago woman was selected as a country maker qualified to help in winning the war. Molly Stark's apple pies helped to win the battle of Bennington, according to a hardy legend. Whether or not the fruit-bearing cactus which Luther Burbank has just perfected will produce material suitable for pies has not been stated, but the presumption is that such will prove the case. Mr. Burbank says that this cactus will yield more fruit in three years than an apple orchard on the same area would yield in 20; and that the amount of water required to cultivate an acre of alfalfa will irrigate 50 acres of cactus.

Darker Broadway

New Yorkers are slowly becoming reconciled to the request of the Fuel Administrator that the intense illumination on Broadway at night be reduced to save coal for other purposes than the manufacture of needless surpluses of electricity. As a first step, the Broadway Association of New York proposes not to turn on the extra light until 8 p. m., instead of at 4:30 p. m., as formerly. This arrangement will save the extra fuel that the manufacturers of light have been compelled to pile on when the excessive night lighting overlapped the use in business offices of increased illumination in the late afternoon. It is pretty well agreed that, for the duration of the war, at least, the huge advertising signs should be kept dark, however much this may detract from the amusement of those persons who find a simple pleasure in standing for minutes at a time, watching lights glimmer on and off in such a sign as that which stiffly delineates the antics of a kitten at play with a spool of thread; or any one of 50 similarly childish and probably futile displays.

Theater-Ticket Tax

The imposition of the federal 10 per cent tax on tickets to amusement places may possibly set playgoers to considering just how much they are getting for their money. On their way home from an unsatisfactory, commonplace entertainment, performed, as likely as not, by a mediocre company, playgoers may ruminate as to whether or not the diversion, for which they paid perhaps \$2.20 per seat, was such a bargain as the odd price, off-hand might seem to imply. Some managers magnificently announce that they will pay the government tax, but first, as a rule, they raise the price of seats 20 per cent or more, making it not at all difficult to meet the government tariff of 10 per cent of the new rates. During the war every patriot wishes the Government to receive all the money it can properly obtain in the way of taxes, that the enormous war costs may be met, as far as possible, without too much resort to loans; but, when hostilities are at an end, it would be interesting to see the establishment of a price-fixer in the amusement world, a good judge of the merit in plays and in acting, who would view the various theatrical offerings and dictate a scale of prices according to the quality of each. Supposing the top price for theater seats, at the best performances, should remain at \$2, under this utopian arrangement, some of the pieces at present offered at the \$2 scale would certainly find their tariff reduced by \$1.70.

Three-Cent Postage

People will, it is expected, quickly become adjusted to the new postal rates in the United States, as a result of the plan of the post-office authorities to return to the sender, whenever a return address is indicated, all letters upon which the postage is unpaid. This will prove a forcible reminder and save a greatly increased use of postage-due stamps. To many people the redemption of 3-cent stamps will recall the green stamps of that denomination, much larger than the stamps of today, which were in use until the early '80s, when the 2-cent postage rate was established. Probably a large number of unredempted letters would be refused, if the post office were to attempt to collect from the addressee. Collection on the receiving end has, in some countries, been found very unsatisfactory in earlier days. In one instance, as the story goes, a woman, after handing a letter from her son for a few minutes, while she bagged with the postman over the fee required, handed back the missive. An official in the postal service happened to witness the whole proceeding, and sympathetically offered to pay the charge for the woman, thinking she was being deprived of news of her son because of her poverty. The official accordingly paid the fee and handed the letter back to the woman, who astonished him with the remark that he had wasted his money. The envelope was empty, according to a plan agreed upon by the woman and her son, that he would inclose a message in the envelope whenever he wished to say anything more to her than that everything was well with him. The incident, as the account runs, resulted, in devising the postage stamp as a means of obtaining prepayment on all mail.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have made

provisional regulations with regard to the constitution and proceedings of the Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales, which come into force at once. These regulations provide for the establishment of a wages board consisting of 38 persons, of whom seven are to be "appointed members," 16 members representing employers, and 15 representing workers. Of the members representing employers, eight will be elected as follows: Two each by the council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, the general executive committee of the National Farmers Union, the council of the Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture, and the Welsh Agricultural Council, respectively, and eight will be nominated by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. Of the members representing workers, eight will be elected as follows: Six by the executive committee of the National Agricultural Laborers and Rural Workers Union, and two by the general executive committee of the Workers Union, and eight will be nominated by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, after consultation with the Ministry of Labor. The offices of the Agricultural Wages Board are at 80 Pall Mall, S. W. 1, and copies of the provisional regulations may be obtained on application to the secretary at that address.

THE ITALIAN FOOD SITUATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—Federigo Lavagnino, writing in the *Giornale d'Italia*, declares that in spite of the fact that the wheat harvest has been less by about one-fifth than during recent years there is no need for alarm, as the year's yield has, in other respects, been exceedingly good. The maize harvest has been exceptionally abundant and, in view of the fine quality of Italian maize, an admixture of 20 or even 25 per cent of this flour would produce an excellent bread. The rice crop has been a rich one, and, partly owing to the excellence of the crop and partly to the larger quantity sown, the yield of potatoes this year has been almost double that of last.

Beans form an important part of the food of the Italian working and middle classes and the bean crop was this year more than 50 per cent larger than that of last year. Although the price was more than double that of normal times, the introduction of fixed prices had checked its upward tendency. Fruit was abundant and chestnuts were even more plentiful than they had been last year.

All this goes to prove, in the writer's opinion, that in spite of the scarcity of corn, the general food supply is such as to allay all apprehension and imports from abroad might even be reduced. It is certainly necessary that the distribution of food should be carefully and economically carried out, but instead of giving the enemy grounds for imagining that there was want in the country or deluding themselves into continuing their resistance on the supposition that lack of food was likely to reduce Italy, they should strengthen the resistance of the country, which its internal enemies were vainly endeavoring to demolish. Two things were necessary to attain this object, one being to assure the food supply of the population by regulating distribution and the other, to carry on a propaganda among the people, so as to make them acquainted with the real facts concerning the civil, political and military situation. In order to regulate the food distribution the Government should continue the methods it had already adopted in some cases and apply them to other foodstuffs; but corn; in this way preventing speculators from taking advantage of the situation to the detriment of the people. There were undoubtedly many difficulties attending the establishment of a general system of food tickets, but these might be largely overcome by allowing families to exercise a certain latitude as to which of the various foodstuffs should have the largest share in their supplies, and in this matter the cooperation of the local authorities would be valuable.

A propaganda as to the real facts of the war was highly desirable. Even today, after two and a half years of conflict, worthy people could be found in the country and the workshops who did not know why Italy had entered the war, and who believed that the reason for it was merely a desire for territorial conquest at the expense of other nations, and that the war was due to the upper classes who gave money to the Government to bring it for the benefit of their private interests. The Government should put an end to such a state of affairs by making the people understand the righteousness of the war, fought to assure their own liberty and that of other nations. The mayors and the school teachers might do much in this direction, and lectures should be given which could be attended by as many people as possible. The Italian people were generous and good hearted, and by means of a well-organized propaganda they could soon be enlightened as to the real situation and the necessity for the war. Besides this, tact was needed in carrying out the requisitioning of the harvest throughout the country in order to avoid giving the peasants the impression that, as they were told by some of the disseminators of an enemy propaganda, the State after having taken their sons from them was going to demand their food also.

CUSTOMS COLLECTOR NAMED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico.—Darwin O. Curry of Tampa, Fla., has been appointed Collector of Customs for the Virgin Islands, and will soon relieve Thomas J. Gorman, the special treasury agent, sent down from New York to organize the department and remain temporarily in charge. Mr. Curry is a native of Key West, Fla., and has been in the customs service for many years.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Judd Dewey, who is to serve as special assistant of the United States District Attorney in Boston, is a native of Iowa. After graduating at Harvard College and at the Harvard Law School, he settled in Boston and began to practice his profession. He has attracted attention by his identification with the interests of the people, and his disposition to use his ability for civic causes.

Eric H. Ewertz, of Wollaston, Mass., to whom the officials of the Bethlehem Steel Company have entrusted the huge task of creating, at Sapanum, Mass., a vast shipyard in which, at a rapid rate, a fleet of destroyers is to be built, was one of the directors of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company when it was independent of the Bethlehem Company; and, as an able member of this New England company, he was retained by Mr. Schwab when the latter carried through his combination. Mr. Ewertz is a native of Sweden, who, prior to coming to the United States, had had a varied experience in leading shipyards of Europe, working his way up by steady application to his duties, and by mastery of the theory, as well as the practice of the craft. He has back of him the millions of the Bethlehem Company, which, in turn, is backed by the credit of the Government and the determination of Secretary Daniels to the navy to let nothing stand in the way of getting a large fleet of new destroyers on the ocean in a minimum time.

Herr Rudolf Havenstein, who recently opened the propaganda campaign for the seventh German war loan in a speech at Frankfurt-on-Main, has been one of the chief organizers of Germany's financial conduct of the war, and the measures he took to meet the crisis of August, 1914, have earned him much official praise. Herr Havenstein succeeded Dr. Koch as president of the Reichsbank, in 1908, after a typical bureaucratic career, first under the Ministry of Justice, and then as the Minister of Finance. In 1900 he became president of the Prussian State Bank for the furtherance of naval development, and in 1904 he took measures that eventually resulted in a raising of its capital from 34,000,000 to some 100,000,000 marks.

Glen Levin Swiggett, who has been appointed a specialist in commercial education in the Bureau of Education of the Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., is an Indian, who was educated at the State university, at Johns Hopkins, and in German universities. The first years of his career as an educator were in the field of modern languages, and from 1890 to 1912 his appointments took him to the University of Michigan, Purdue University, the University of Maine, the University of Pennsylvania, the University of the South, and the University of Tennessee. Sometimes he taught French, sometimes German, sometimes Spanish. It was while at the University of Tennessee that he became an advisory specialist of the Bureau of Education, giving special attention to commercial education, and to organizing ways and means for providing for the nation's foreign service suitably educated young men. In 1915 Professor Swiggett became an official of the Pan-American Society, and aided in organizing the financial and commercial congresses which that body conducted brilliantly that year. Indeed he has come to be one of the best informed men in the country on the history and present status of the southern republics. Now he shifts his attention, for a time, to work for his former employer, the Bureau of Education, as it proceeds to investigate local, state, and national educational opportunities for business training, and it gets ready to aid in the reconstruction of business methods and aims which the war is enforcing.

Stuart W. Wise, a captain of the Massachusetts Ordnance Department, who has been ordered to report to Washington for duty under the Board of Ordnance, is one of the leading rifle shots of the world. He has competed in the Olympic contests in Europe, and at Buenos Aires, winning considerable money in prizes and plate, and doing much to uphold the rank of his nation. In 1903, in a competition in New England, he made 103 consecutive bulls-eyes at a range of 800 yards.

MR. J. O'GRADY ON CAPITAL AND LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEEDS, England.—Speaking at the Rotary Club in Leeds recently, Mr. James O'Grady, M. P., said he believed the idea embodied in the motto of the club, "Service, Not Self," could become operative in the everyday affairs of the world, but to make it so it was necessary that they should practice it in their own lives. Without attaching blame in any particular quarter, he declared the conflict between labor and capital in pre-war days was a scandal to common sense. During the 20 years he had been a labor leader, he had always maintained that lack of reason somewhere was at the back of any trouble. Under pre-war conditions, unfortunately, the workman was not in a position from which he could raise himself. There never was a war between capital and labor, Mr. O'Grady declared, the struggle really was between the capitalists and the laborer, and had been continued because of class distinctions and mutual distrust. Increased productivity under such a system was impossible. If there was one thing more than another that he was glad of, it was that, as a result of the war, the old class suspicion was destroyed forever.

A great change had come over employers and workmen alike since the beginning of the war. Both were being drawn closer together, and both had made mutual sacrifices. The whole-hearted way in which the men at home

had thrown themselves into the work of supporting the men at the front was even more wonderful, he thought, than the work of the men at the front. In all this it was the growth of the ideal of service, rather than self, which was gradually becoming apparent. By following this ideal the British people were coming to the top in this testing time. Self-sacrifice and service were essential if the British nation was to remain in the vanguard of human freedom, so that it might lead the nations of the world to a higher form of civilization and a higher culture.

REGULATION AS TO CEREALS IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—According to the latest decree issued by the Hon. W. J. Hanna, Canadian Food Controller, there can be no cereals obtained in small packages after Jan. 1, 1918.

From the viewpoint of cost to the consumer, it is thought that the new order of things may have the effect of reducing the price, but wholesalers say that great waste will result from handling in bulk such cereals as cornmeal, cornflakes and wheat.

The statement is made by Dr. C. J. Hastings that \$10,000 a day is spent in Toronto for patent breakfast foods. These, he says, are the worst kind of impositions, and are the most extravagant forms of food, as they cost from two to four times as much as the old-fashioned oatmeal, rolled oats or cornmeal.

When told that many manufacturers of packaged foods would have to close their places of business, he replied: "Let them close down. The public will not be any the worse for it, and will be a good deal of money in pocket."

Mr. Hugh Blain, of one of the largest wholesale houses in the city, believes some breakfast foods will be cheaper as a result of the controller's order, but that specially prepared foods will be forced out of the market.

Mr. Walter Lumbers, representing another big wholesale establishment, says that the elimination of packaged goods "will send the price of rolled oats sky high."

It is estimated that the 60 cereal manufacturers in Canada have a capitalization of \$25,000,000; that the kindred trades affected by the order have \$100,000,000 invested, and that 8000 employees will have to seek other kinds of work.

Fearing that these new regulations and others that are looked for from the Food Controller's Office, may demoralize trade, the Retail Merchants Association of this city has wired Mr. Hanna asking for an early conference.

DRAFT OPPONENT SENT TO PRISON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Thomas Cornell, who was convicted by a jury in the United States District Court of larceny made a speech calculated to interfere with recruiting, was sentenced to two years in the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan. by Judge Dyer on Wednesday. Cornell is the first person in St. Louis to be convicted under the espionage act. He was arrested on the steps of the Rose Fanning Public School after he had made a socialistic speech. Persons in the crowd planned to hold the meeting in the school building, but the janitor failed to arrive and open the building. Cornell, rather than disappoint his audience, talked from the steps. "This is a rich man's war, and a poor man is a fool for fighting. A man doesn't have to go into the draft army if he doesn't want to," Cornell is alleged to have said in his speech. He was tried last week before a jury which failed to agree on his guilt. One member held out for acquittal, while eleven voted to convict him. The second trial was held on Monday and the jury, after deliberating 20 minutes, returned a verdict of guilty.

WISCONSIN TO HAVE A SPECIAL SESSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Wisconsin Bureau

MADISON, Wis.—Wisconsin's Legislature will be called to meet in special session early in December to consider war finances, closing of saloons on Sunday, drainage laws, measure giving the executive power to appoint a United States senator, and a statewide nonpartisan election law.

Governor Philipp will propose increases in state income tax rates to meet extra war costs to the State. He will submit to the Legislature a resolution as to whether it desires the enforcement of the Sunday closing law. It has been on the statute books 70 years and temperance men now call for its enforcement. The Governor will ask that the state law be so amended as to permit the appointment of a United States senator by the Executive, thus saving \$200,000, the cost of an election, pending the general election next fall. The nonpartisan election law during war is proposed so that all Democrats and Republicans can unite on a patriotic war program and fight the opposition. A three-weeks session is expected. A definite date in December has not yet been announced by the Governor.

CANADA'S METAL SUPPLIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—As the result of a visit to Washington by Mr. F. C. T. O'Hara, Canadian Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, a number of matters have been cleared up in regard to iron and steel supplies. The demand for these at the present time in the United States is abnormal, and it is not possible for that country to supply many materials required for commercial purposes in Canada. The situation can only be met by rigid adherence to economy in the use of

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HAWAIIAN STATEHOOD URGED BY JAPANESE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Through the columns of his paper, H. Tsurushima, editor of the *Hawaii Shinpo*, is urging statehood for the Territory of Hawaii. He is advising local Japanese, especially the laborers, to dress like Americans and improve their living conditions generally. Among other things, he says that the Japanese men in Hawaii should give up wearing kimono, cloths and other Japanese garb un-American in appearance.

The fact that congressmen of the United States will soon visit Hawaii is pointed out by Mr. Tsurushima as being an excellent opportunity for local Japanese to show their desire to dress and live like Americans. Unless this is done soon, he declares, chances for Hawaii to become a State are distant.

GREETINGS FROM NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Premier, Sir Robert Borden, has received a letter of congratulation on the formation of a Union Government from Mr. A. C. Humphreys, president of the New York Canadian Club, which reads as follows: "At a meeting of the directors of the Canadian Society of New York, held yesterday, I was requested to present to you the warm congratulations of the board on your notable success in establishing the Union Government for the carrying on of the war—business of Canada until Prussianism is crushed. We recognize that this great work in which you have succeeded so far is beyond and above the realm of politics, and we recognize that you are now writing your name in the history of Canada with Macdonald, Cartier, Gault and others. We are proud of the fact that we have been permitted to enroll you as an honorary member of our society. Respectfully and sincerely yours, Alex. C. Humphreys."

CANADIAN CIVIL SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—A meeting of the deputy ministers of the Canadian Civil Service was recently held at the call of Commissioner C. Jameson, to

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BY OTHER EDITORS

Censoring Soldiers' Letters

BOSTON ADVERTISER — Letters from our soldiers "somewhere in France" are beginning to come into many homes, and they bear evidence that the military censorship is working overtime. In some instances merely form postal cards are used, with printed sentences opposite which the correspondent makes his mark, to show that "I am well." In others, there is a larger liberty of text, but so worded as to indicate that the substance was carefully dictated to reveal no inkling of the writer's personal reactions to the new environment. Into homes keyed with intense personal interest these denatured missives bring chill dismay and the beginnings of resentment. What is the sense in such a stupid curbing? What military advantage is gained by it? Censored news has probably never been at so great a discount as right now. Who believes an official statement of a war occurrence or a war prospect? The policy of concealment and of deliberate distortion has revealed in the Italian collapse a jolt from which it might well wish to recover as speedily as possible by the substitution of either candor or silence. The fathers and mothers who are sending sons abroad and the other fathers and mothers who are paying the taxes to support them have, we believe, a clear right to know, not what a small group of military officials want them to know, but what those sons want to tell them. It is less likely that Germany will be helped by reasonable freedom of correspondence between "the front" and home than by the development at home of the suspicions which lack of candor is certain to breed.

An Aid to Pronunciation

ROCHESTER DEMOCRAT — The Legislature of Arkansas has taken cognizance of a certain difficulty which some people have, and has by statute fixed the correct pronunciation of the name of the State as "Arkansas." Foreigners will now have to battle with the anomaly of pronouncing "Kansas" the way that it is spelled and "Arkansas" a way that it is not spelled. Inconsistencies of this kind are by no means rare in our language, however. The way the name of a place is pronounced depends entirely on the spot where the student finds himself. Even names like "New York" and "Chicago," which ought to be pretty well standardized, so to speak, from the pronunciation standpoint, are pronounced very differently by different groups of natives, while "New Orleans" and "Los Angeles" present such difficulties that only the pedant even pretends to know how to pronounce them properly. Arkansas indicates a way out of this confusion. Every town large enough to have a place on the

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map should settle for itself how its name should be pronounced, and then pass appropriate legislation. Such action would be especially appropriate in the case of a neighboring city to the east of us, for if there is one name in New York State more nicely calculated than another to produce a babel of tongues it is "Syracuse."

Adjustment as to Sugar

TOLEDO BLADE — The alarm over the shortage of sugar amuses a venerable neighbor of ours. Sixty-five years ago he made the trip overland to the California gold fields and between the Missouri River and the shops of San Francisco never once saw sugar or even a fair substitute for it. Many of us are likely to make the discovery during this trial that sugar can be spared. It is a luxury which Americans have let develop into a necessity. Without our suffering greatly, the commodity can return to its older position.

KENTUCKY WATCHING OVER ARMY CAMP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.,—Provost Marshal Col. C. F. Crain, of Camp Zachary Taylor, has inaugurated a system by which he expects to be of substantial benefit to the police department of Louisville in running down the numerous bootleggers who have been doing a thriving business by selling liquor to soldiers. Other abuses reported to the officers of the camp are also expected to be stamped out as a result of Colonel Crain's activities. He has appointed 20 first lieutenants, principally intelligence officers, and sends

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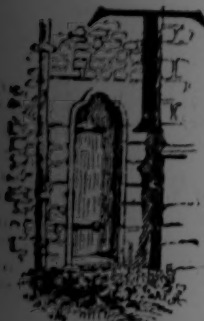
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THE FIRST PROTESTANT



THE year 1366 will ever be a memorable one in English history. It was in that year that Parliament finally warned the Papacy from interfering in the realm of England. It was the year in which, under instruction from Parliament, Wycliffe composed his famous "De Dominio." The struggle which had been leading up to this final warning to the Pope had continued for a century and a half. It had assumed an acute form in the quarrel between Henry II and Becket. In the reign of John, the pretensions of the Papacy in England had reached their meridian, on the day the King declared himself the vassal of Rome, and bound himself to pay tribute to the Pope. That was the era of Innocent III. From then on, the cause of Rome was a falling one. The Oxford Schoolmen had gathered themselves to the side of the King. Bradwardine, Doctor Profundus, had been consecrated Archbishop of Canterbury by a Pope who declared he was so completely under the thumb of the King of England, that if he were directed to consecrate a jackass he could not refuse. Ockham, Doctor Invincibilis, perfectly indifferent to the thunders of excommunication, had asserted the freedom of the civil power from the control of the Roman Church. And now there came Wycliffe, Doctor Evangelicus, lighting up the dark corners with the flame of that famous tract, "De Dominio."

The bottom of the Pope's trouble was, then as in the time of Luther, want of money. The removal of the Papacy from Rome to Avignon, where the Popes had become the practical henchmen of the Kings of France, had made a demand on the Pope for gold more pressing even than before. It has been truly said that the erection of that mighty building, half palace, half fortress, on the rock over the Rhone, was to the Lollards what the building of St. Peter's was to the Lutherans. The vast chapel, the marvelous roof garden, the chain of chambers, glowing with the frescoes of Simone di Memmi, all called for money. And the Pope met this call, as his successor met the call for the dome of St. Peter's and the frescoes of Michael Angelo, by claims of every description. First, there was the demand for first fruits and annates, from which neither bishop nor rector could escape; then, came the claim to the patronage of all benefices in the gift of the Church, and the right to the sale of these; then, the opening of marts for the disposal of pardons, dispensations, and indulgences; then, an insistence on the direct taxation of the clergy and of the right to appoint foreign priests to English livings; and, finally, the encouragement of appeals on every conceivable ecclesiastical question to the Court at Avignon. It was, indeed, abuses such as these which drew from Wycliffe the vitriolic words, "The brokers of the sinful city of Rome promote for money unlearned and unworthy catiffs to benefices to the value of one thousand marks, while the poor and learned hardly obtain one of twenty. So decays sound learning. They present aliens who neither see nor care to see their parishioners, despise God's service, convey away the treasures of the realm, and are worse than Jews or Saracens. The Pope's revenue from England alone is larger than that of any prince in Christendom. God gave his sheep to be pastured, not to be shaven and shorn."

THE culmination of all this came when Clement VI, sitting in comparative safety in his marvelous halls on top of the rock at Avignon, whilst the most awful of plagues was raging from England to Rome, kept his huge aromatic bonfires blazing all around the walls to insure his own safety, but insisted that lesser men must make the Jubilee pilgrimage to Rome in order that he might raise money through the sale of indulgences. That was in 1350, and next year the English Parliament passed the first statute of Provisors, which forbade the interference of the Church of Rome in ecclesiastical patronage. Two years later, Parliament went even further than this, and passed the first statute of Premunire, forbidding all appeals from England to the Papal Court. The battle had been joined. The closing portions of Langland's famous poem, "Piers Ploughman," published at this time, contained the prophecy of the religious revolution which was brewing, and of the harring of an unworthy Church by King and Baron.

Had Rome, or rather Avignon, taken warning, the Papal power in England might have still been maintained for a time. But the necessities of the Pope, for the gardens and frescoes at Avignon, would not brook delay. As a result, in spite of the action of Parliament, appeals were daily being carried to the Court at Avignon. Then King Edward finally struck. He appealed to Parliament to put an end to this. And so strong was the national feeling that the very bishops and abbots, who held seats in Parliament, joined with the Lords and Commons in the bitter debate which ended in the reaffirming of the statutes of Provisors and Premunire. Even then, had the Pope shown any intelligence, the storm might have temporarily blown over. But Clement VI had been succeeded by Urban V, and, in a moment of extraordinary madness, Urban demanded from the King of England the tribute which John had bound himself to pay as the suzerain of the Pope. Then it was that the anger of the country blazed up. "Neither King John nor any King," Parliament declared, "could put himself, his kingdom, nor his people under subjection, save with their accord or assent." Therefore, Parliament went on to declare, John's action had been taken "without their assent,"

and against his coronation oath," and the Houses wound up by announcing that, if the Pope wanted to make it a trial of force, they were willing to meet him at every point. Even Urban, however, shrunk from this test. And so Parliament turned to the last of the Schoolmen to defend its cause, and Wycliffe answered with the tract, "De Dominio."

This tract marked an epoch in the world's struggle for religious liberty. The University of Paris had lost the premier place in the world of scholarship, and, though it might remain the first school of the Church, the University of Oxford had succeeded it as

nence with the earliest days of the English Reformation. He has been named, and named with absolute accuracy, the last of the Schoolmen and the first Protestant, and it was his poor preachers, scattered over England, who first carried the revolt from Roman Catholicism through the English villages, as it was his translation which first brought the English Bible into English homes. At the same time, until the day when he came forward as the champion of Protestantism, in the struggle of England with the Papacy, he was known only in Oxford, and it was the tract of "De Dominio" which

sense. Inasmuch, however, as man had fallen, any dominion he might exercise was a distinctly limited one, and was exercised through grace alone. Still as property very practically existed, its existence had to be recognized, since men could not attain to the community of interest existent in a purely spiritual concept. Constituted authority and property must, consequently, be respected, even if, in accomplishing this, God, in his own much perverted phrase, should be compelled to obey the devil. Property, none the less, remained a stewardship, and entailed service. What, of course, Wycliffe was aiming at in all this was something extremely simple. He was at once laying down certain theories peculiarly precious to himself, and cutting the ground from under the feet of the Roman hierarchy. For it is plain that he left Rome shorn entirely of all its claim to interference in the state and to super-spiritual authority. Christendom realized this the moment the famous tract was given to the world, and realized, at the same time, that if the contentions of the writer were to hold good, the doom of Rome had been written on the walls of Avignon equally with those of the Lateran.

Wycliffe's teachings, in short, came to this, that there was not one super-power, and that the Papal. The King was God's vicar equally with the Pope, and therefore the Pope had no voice in temporal matters. More than this, dominion was granted not only to the Pope or to the King, but to every man, and the throne of grace was consequently the court of ultimate appeal. This teaching brought God and man in direct communication, and struck away the whole foundation of the Roman ecclesiastical system. In that it disposed entirely of a meddling priesthood, it was thus that Wycliffe sought to accomplish, by his doctrine of grace, precisely what the Reformers of the Sixteenth Century endeavored to bring about by the doctrine of justification by faith. It is quite clear, then, that Wycliffe, as he openly admitted, had accepted the teachings of Ockham with respect to the temporal power of the Roman church, but he did not follow Ockham into all the sinuosities of the Aristotelian logic, but inclined, as has been indicated, to Platonism. He was, that is to say, in the scientific phraseology of the day, a Realist or Platonist, rather than a Nominalist, as the Aristotelians of the new school of Ockham were then termed. But, though he parted company from Ockham at this point, he joined forces again with his teaching in his own advocacy of poverty for the Church. In his day, the Franciscans, or reformed Franciscans, were endeavoring to return to the original rule of St. Francis and St. Bernard, and to repudiate the acquisition of the pomp and vanities which had been the ideals of Popes like Hildebrand and Boniface VIII. Such a theory of Church property was, of course, anathema to Avignon and to Rome, and, as a result, Pope John XXII branded the teachings of the "Spirituals," as the Franciscans were known, as heretical. All of this, however, was lost on the indomitable courage of Wycliffe, whose theology joined to the Ockham theory of poverty the Augustinian teaching of predestination which had been advocated by Bradwardine.

It was impossible that a man could hold such views, in the Fourteenth Century, without being marked for destruction by the hierarchy. But Wycliffe was too powerful to be suppressed like an ordinary Schoolman or like one of his own poor preachers. He was in full favor with the King, and when, in the year 1375, a Conference was called at Bruges, in the effort to bring about an accommodation between the King and the Pope, Wycliffe was named as one of the King's representatives. During the fifty days the



Balliol College in Wycliffe's time

Conference lasted, Wycliffe had every opportunity of studying the Papal methods, whilst the Papal ambassadors had an equal opportunity of studying the character of the man who was fast emerging as their greatest opponent. Whether either the King or the Pope really wished to come to an agreement over the delicate question of ecclesiastical patronage, is distinctly open to doubt, the truth being that, as far as this particular matter was concerned, Kings and Popes were about equally guilty. In any case, the Bruges Conference proved abortive. Wycliffe returned to England, and two years later "the Babylonish captivity" came to an end, and the Pope returned from Avignon to Rome.

It was about this time that Wycliffe formed that alliance, which was destined to be so invaluable to him, with perhaps the most powerful man in England, the King's fourth son, the famous John of Gaunt. John of Gaunt,

much more interested in rehabilitating their own fortunes, broken by war and taxation, out of the riches of the regular orders. The simple truth is that the wealth of the Roman Church had become a positive scandal. Out of a population of three millions, no less than twenty to thirty thousand were ecclesiastics, whose enormous estates were declared to cover one-third of the entire country. Exaggeration there undoubtedly was, gross exaggeration in the enormous wealth attributed to the hierarchy and the monastic orders, but the truth in reality needed little exaggeration, and no men were better aware than the baronage that this was the case. Had the Roman Catholic Church itself been pure, it could have afforded to laugh at the barons, but, unfortunately for it, its selfishness, worldliness and avarice had made it enemies all over the country, from the Duke, who found the Bishop's influence stronger than his own at court, to the peasant, who could only grind his grain in the abbey mill.

One of the Duke's first acts, as leader of the anti-ecclesiastical party, was to confiscate the vast possessions of that great builder, William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester. Such an act chimed in exactly with Wycliffe's views on the poverty of the Church, and by such curious means the great noble and the great reformer were drawn together.

John of Gaunt was, of course, too high game even for a Bishop of London to fly at, but the Church thought it saw its opportunity for striking through him at Wycliffe. As a result, Bishop Courtenay summoned the Doctor to answer for his heretical leanings in the Consistory Court, at St. Paul's. To the dismay of the Court, however, when Wycliffe appeared it was with the Duke by his side. Trial there was none. The Duke proceeded to browbeat the Bishop, and finally announced his intention of pulling him out of court by the hair. The proceedings ended in a riot, for the unpopularity of the Duke caused the populace to break in to the Bishop's rescue. Then the Bishops made their great mistake. They obtained a bull from the Pope excommunicating the great Doctor, and ordering his University to arrest him. Wycliffe, however, rose to the occasion. The bull he defied. The Pope's power of excommunication he repudiated. And himself plunged so warmly into the defense of the right of the Crown to subject ecclesiastics to the civil courts, and to seize their property, that he rallied both King and Commons to his own support, with the effect that, when he was summoned to Lambeth, by the Archbishop, to answer for his contumely, the King forbade the Archbishop to proceed with the trial, whilst the citizens burst into the palace and broke up the court.

So far, Wycliffe had made no direct attack on the Roman Church. His denunciations had been devoted almost entirely to the interference of the Pontiff in the civil affairs of the English realm, and to the abuses within the Roman Church in England. Now, however, an event occurred which changed his entire attitude. A quarrel amongst the Cardinals ended in the election of two Popes. For thirty-two years, the world enjoyed the unique spectacle of two infallibles, each denouncing the other as anti-Christ. The significance of such an event could not be lost on a man possessing Wycliffe's clearness of vision. Hitherto he had confined his attack to the abuses in the Papacy, and to the question of Papal authority, henceforth the attack is upon the Papacy direct, and upon the very foundations of the Roman Church. It is no longer the mere side issues of Peter's Pence, of alien prelates, of monastic immorality, or of ecclesiastical extortions, which barb his fulminations. It is no longer the sensuality of the Roman Church he has taken up arms against, it is sacerdotalism itself. It is not merely the legality of the Roman tribute which is at stake, it is nothing more nor less than the dogma of transubstantiation. In this new campaign, it was certain that he was going to forfeit the protection of the Court and the nobles. Constituted as society was, these dare not follow him in an appeal to the people, and it was to "Jack the Carter" and "Jack the Miller," to "Jack Trewhman" and "Watt the Tiler," that the appeal was to be made. Henceforth the black gowned Oxford Doctor stands out a solitary figure, between the gorgeous coloring of the Court and the Roman Church and the drab and

squalid animalism of the peasantry on the other.—The First Protestant.

In starting his new campaign, Wycliffe relied mainly on two factors, his translation of the Bible and his order of "poor preachers." The latter, in their long russet gowns, constituted his reply to the friars, and translated into deeds his famous words, uttered in a moment of great personal peril, "I shall not die, but live and declare the works of the Friars." Tramping from village to village, preaching in the rude, homely language of the peasants, and distributing, as they went, the pages of the new translation, as it came from the great scholar's pen, they quickly earned, from the angry priesthood, the famous name of "Lollards" or "idle babblers." But the monks found it easier to bestow nicknames than to stop their activities. The heather was on fire. "One cannot go anywhere," raged an opponent, a few years later, "but of every two men you may meet one is a Lollard."

But it was the Bible, after all, on which Wycliffe's chief reliance was placed. He was now hard at work upon the great translation, and in 1382 it was finally completed. The rage of the Roman Church over the great achievement was intense, and every effort was made to insure its suppression. It was made a penal offense to read it, and the very fact that 170 copies have survived down to modern times proves not only how great must have been its circulation, but how treasured and protected it must have been. The Wycliffe Bible, indeed, was the tocsin of English Protestantism. Its words broke upon the ears of a people, waking out of the stupor of what has been wonderfully termed the Dark Ages, and catching the first faint sound of the "New Learning." Slowly, very slowly, England was becoming articulate. The French bonds, imposed on the country after the Conquest, were straining and rending in every direction. English was being taught again in the schools, the grammarians had returned to English, and now in quick succession came two such dissimilar books as Mandeville's "Marvels" and Wycliffe's Bible. It was clear that not only the language of the Court, but the language of the Roman Church was in peril, and one of Wycliffe's monkish enemies recognized this, when he wrote:—"This Master John Wycliffe translated into the Anglie, not the Anglie tongue, the Gospel. Whence it is made vulgar by him, and more open to the reading of laymen and women, than it usually is to the knowledge of lettered and intelligent clergy, and thus the pearl is cast abroad and trodden under feet of swine. The jewel of the Church is turned into the common sport of the people."

HOW it might have all ended it is impossible to say, but at this moment the patience of the villagers gave way in the mad explosion of what is known as the Peasants' Revolt. King and priest joined hands, at once in a merciless suppression. But the occasion gave opportunity for the report that it was the socialism of the "poor preachers" which had stirred the people into action. This was the very opportunity that the hierarchy had looked for. In a moment, the storm broke. For a time, the great University stood by him, but eventually the power of the King proved too much even for it, and it was reduced to a silence, tempered by persecution, which stamped out all its glories as the greatest seat of learning, and from which it never recovered until the Renaissance.

Wycliffe himself retired from the University to his church at Lutterworth. It was in vain, however, that his friend, John of Gaunt, ordered him



A friar

so named from the fact that he had been born at Ghent, himself the "time-honored Lancaster" of Shakespeare, was undoubtedly the most powerful subject of the realm. A man of great ability and of enormous possessions, a curious mixture of spiritual longings and volcanic animal passions, he had come by sheer force of character and power to be the leader of the nobles in the war against the Roman Church. It cannot be pretended that there was anything Quixotic in this outbreak of the baronage against the hierarchy. It is true that the great nobles were patriotically disgusted with the Papal efforts to Italianize the Roman Church in England, and to dominate the councils of the King. They were, however,



A pardoner

to be silent on the great questions of the day. "Herod and Pilate have kissed one another," he declared contemptuously of King and priest, when he was told that he had been condemned by the Council of the Earthquake, and with equal contempt he declined to appear before it. Citation to appear before the Papal Court at Rome drew from him a last scorching reply, in which he advised the Pope to be bound by the law of the Gospel, and to surrender his temporal authority to the civil power. Nothing shows the enormous influence of the man more clearly than the fact that even then, after Oxford had been reduced to silence, though the "poor preachers" were being harried and dispersed, though even John of Gaunt had withdrawn his protection, the Bishops did not dare to close with Wycliffe himself. "Since they have made a heretic of Christ," he thundered with derisive irony, when told of his own condemnation, "it is easy for them to count simple Christians heretics." It was almost his last blow. A few days later, he passed away peacefully at Lutterworth. It was the 31st of December, 1384. Forty-four years later, Rome plucked up courage to do, what it had never dared to do in his lifetime. His remains were exhumed, his body burnt, and the ashes thrown into the neighboring river. It was a mild enough revenge, and it left utterly untouched almost his last words to his followers, "I know that in the end the truth will prevail."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from an old engraving

Wycliffe

the greatest school in Christendom. In this old Oxford of winding lanes and overhanging houses, which crept around the walls of the colleges, the Master of Balliol, the oldest college in the city, was unquestionably the greatest figure. "Master John Wycliffe," writes one of his contemporaries, "was considered by many to be the most holy of all the men of his age. He was of emaciated frame, spare, and well nigh destitute of strength. He was absolutely blameless in his conduct. Moreover, very many of the chief men of his kingdom who frequently held counsel with him were devotedly attached to him, and kept a record of what he said, and guided themselves after his manner of life." Of his history, wonderfully little is known, and what is known is mixed up with the careers of other Wycliffes, and is confounded, in addition, by a contradiction of dates which must reduce the biographer to a condition of despair. That he was born at Ipswell, "a good myle from Richemont," in Yorkshire, appears certain. That, in due course, he went to Oxford and became Master of Balliol College, also appears certain. But, when any attempt is made to trace his early career more specifically, every conceivable difficulty presents itself. The point is that Wycliffe emerged into promi-

probably first gave him a national reputation.

It was the motive of Wycliffe to exalt dominion from a purely material to an actively spiritual function. True dominion, he held, existed only for the man who, through the grace of God, succeeded in living according to divine law. It must not, for one moment, be imagined from this that Doctor Evangelicus had imbibed to the full the teaching of Plato or anticipated that of Berkeley. On the contrary, he was a Schoolman, and the Schoolmen, on the whole, were unquenchably Aristotelians. But the natural spirituality of the man caused him to be already repudiating the materialism of Ockham, and inclining to the idealism of Abelard. Joined with all this was an Augustinian belief in grace, and a Franciscan theory of evangelical poverty. It may easily be seen, therefore, though he strove studiously to guard himself against misconception, how he came to be regarded as the apostle of socialism.

To Wycliffe, indeed, the Fourteenth Century was the battle ground on which the forces of the Court and the Roman Church were perpetually maneuvering. The question between them was, "Who shall be greatest?" and he answered it by insisting on every man's dominion in a spiritual



Lutterworth church

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

THE HOME FORUM

"An Idol Is Nothing"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE age of idolatry has not gone by. Idol-worship is as prevalent today as it was centuries ago among the Hebrews of Canaan. It may be that Chemosh of Moab, Moloch of Ammon, and Dagon of Philistia are no longer the gods the people worship; all the same, idolatry is as rampant now as ever, for every material belief, every inclination of the human mind away from Truth, the one Mind, is the rendering of homage to a supposititious power other than God. Mrs. Eddy sums the situation up when she writes in Science and Health (pp. 186-187): "The human mind has been an idolater from the beginning, having other gods and believing in more than the one Mind."

It might be said with accuracy that Christian Science is the great idol-destroyer. The enemy of God, which is the carnal or material sense of things, is the enemy also of Christian Science; against all that is carnal and material Christian Science brings to bear the force of absolute truth. What is the starting-point of the campaign, then? Mrs. Eddy has stated it in the sentence just quoted. It is the fact, the unalterable eternal fact, that there is but one Mind in existence. Men have readily enough, especially since the coming of Christianity, admitted that God exists. They have turned to Him and prayed to Him for help amid the perplexities and sorrows of mortal existence. But it has to be conceded that times without number they have felt uncertain as to whether their prayers ever received any attention from the divine Being whom, somehow, they had been forced to appeal to, but about whom they knew so little.

If human beings would rid themselves of the incubus of idolatry, then they should endeavor to grasp the truth that there is but one Mind, and that that Mind is infinite. Does not the fact strike directly at the innumerable cherished beliefs of mankind? How can there be only one Mind? Has not each human being a mind of his own? Are not human beings isolated units, possessing bodies, with minds controlled by or dependent upon these material bodies? Such are some of

the questions men put when Christian Science declares the truth that there is one infinite Mind. It seems to them as if everything they had formerly thought with regard to themselves was being attacked, and that if they yielded they would practically be sacrificing themselves. But the truth boldly confronts every human being and will continue to do so until it is acknowledged and applied to all the conditions of human existence.

If men, instead of lightly brushing aside what Christian Science says about God, would only stop to consider the question, they might see the reasonableness of its position. Would God be God at all, if He were limited or finite? Take away from the idea of God the quality of infinitude, and what remains? A finite being, maybe enormously greater than a so-called human being but, nevertheless, finite! And the moment God ceases, in belief, to be infinite, that moment an idol has been erected in His place in the human mind. That is what human beings have been doing habitually. Take an illustration. The human mind believes that matter is real substance. What is it doing when it so believes? It is limiting God in belief. God is infinite Mind. There is nothing really existent, in consequence, but the manifestation of Mind. Divine Mind manifests itself through its ideas. Hence spiritual ideas alone are real, alone are real substance. Matter has, therefore, no true being. As Christian Science so clearly brings out, a material sense is a false sense of real being, a false sense of the spiritual idea of God, held as if it were real. Thus every material belief usurping the place of a real spiritual idea is idolatry. Mrs. Eddy expresses it perfectly when she says: "We bow down to matter, and entertain finite thoughts of God like the pagan idolater." (Science and Health, p. 214.)

Paul spoke straightly to the church at Corinth on the subject. He knew the truth which Christian Science is laying before the world today with such earnestness, namely, that there is only one Mind. Writing in the eighth chapter of First Corinthians, he says: "We know that an idol is

nothing in the world, and that there is no other God but one." "To us there is but one God, the Father, of whom are all things, and we in him." No doubt existed to Paul as to the aliveness of God. And knowing and admitting the aliveness of God, he was equally well aware that "an idol is nothing," whether as a finite material concept of the human mind, or externalized in the form of a graven image of wood or stone, of brass or gold.

The men of this generation are often inclined to compare themselves too favorably with others of bygone years. That has always been a tendency with the reigning generation. But the human mind has ever been the same, "an idolater from the beginning." The only difference between what it may have appeared to be at one period and what it may have seemed to be at another has been the degree in which its erroneous beliefs have displayed themselves. It matters little, however, whether a man worships an idol half an inch in height or one ten times bigger than himself. Both are unreal; and he is degraded by the act as much in the one case as in the other. Similarly it is with the worship of evil. Every time a man entertains an evil belief, he is an idolater; and it signifies not at all whether the evil belief takes the form of a gust of anger, a jealous fit, or a spasm of hatred; each and all are literally the same—a belief that Mind is not infinite. "We bury the sense of infinitude," writes Mrs. Eddy, "when we admit that, although God is infinite, evil has a place in this infinity, for evil can have no place, where all space is filled with God." (Science and Health, p. 469.) Christian Science, in affirming the truth that God is infinite Mind, infinite good, denies, absolutely, the reality of matter or evil, and in so doing is laying bare the hidden idolatry of the human mind, destroying it and at the same time replacing it by the knowledge of God which is the only true worship.

Years of the Modern!

Years of the Modern! years of the unperfected!

Your horizon rises, I see it parting away from more august dramas, I see not America only, not only Liberty's nation, but other nations preparing.

I see tremendous entrances and exits, new combinations, the solidarity of nations.

I see that force advancing with irresistible power on the world's stage. (Have the old forces, the old wars, played their parts? are the acts suitable to them closed?)

I see Freedom, completely armed and victorious and very haughty, with Law on one side, Peace on the other.

A stupendous trio all issuing forth against the idea of caste!

What historic denouements are those we so rapidly approach?

I see men marching and counter-marching by swift millions.

I see the frontiers and boundaries of the old autocracies broken.

I see the landmarks of European kings removed.

I see this day the People beginning their landmarks (all others give way)!

What whispers are these, O lands, running ahead of you, passing under the seas!

Are all nations communing? is there going to be but one heart to the globe?

Is humanity forming en masse? for lo, tyrants tremble, crowns grow dim.

The earth, restive, confronts a new era. . . .

—Whitman in "Leaves of Grass."

Cadiz

"Cadiz was the prettiest of all the towns of Spain, thought Byron. I would rather say that she was the most beautiful." A. F. Calvert writes in "Southern Spain." "She rises out of the sea—the boundless salt ocean that stretches from pole to pole—and the crests of the waves which lick her feet are not whiter than her walls. And these by day are bathed in liquid gold, for the sun seems to linger here he says good-night to Europe. By night the city gleams like washed silver, and her sheen is more magical than that of the dark yet phosphorescent water. Of sun and sea, light and air, is Cadiz compounded. She is the gateway of the West, not sultry and southern, but salt and windy and dazzling white. It is thus she appears to you, especially when you come to her over the sea. . . . There is little stirring now in the wide harbor, where the ships ride lazily at anchor, and their crews crowd to the bulwarks and exchange pleasantries with your boatman as he pulls you toward the quay. And so you step on shore, and enter the fair city.

"It looks so fresh and fragrant that you would not think it ancient. But Cadiz is the first-born city of Spain, probably the first foothold of civilization on the shores of the Atlantic Ocean. It marks a new and tremendously important step forward in the world's progress. After heaven knows how many attempts and false starts, the Phoenicians dared what no people of the ancient world had dared before. The Pillars of Hercules were regarded as the western boundary of the world: beyond was nothingness. And one day, with the east wind filling his sails and fear in the hearts of his crew, some forgotten Columbus of Sidon or of Tyre passed through the strait, and turning northward beached his little galley on the peninsula where we stand. Civilization—

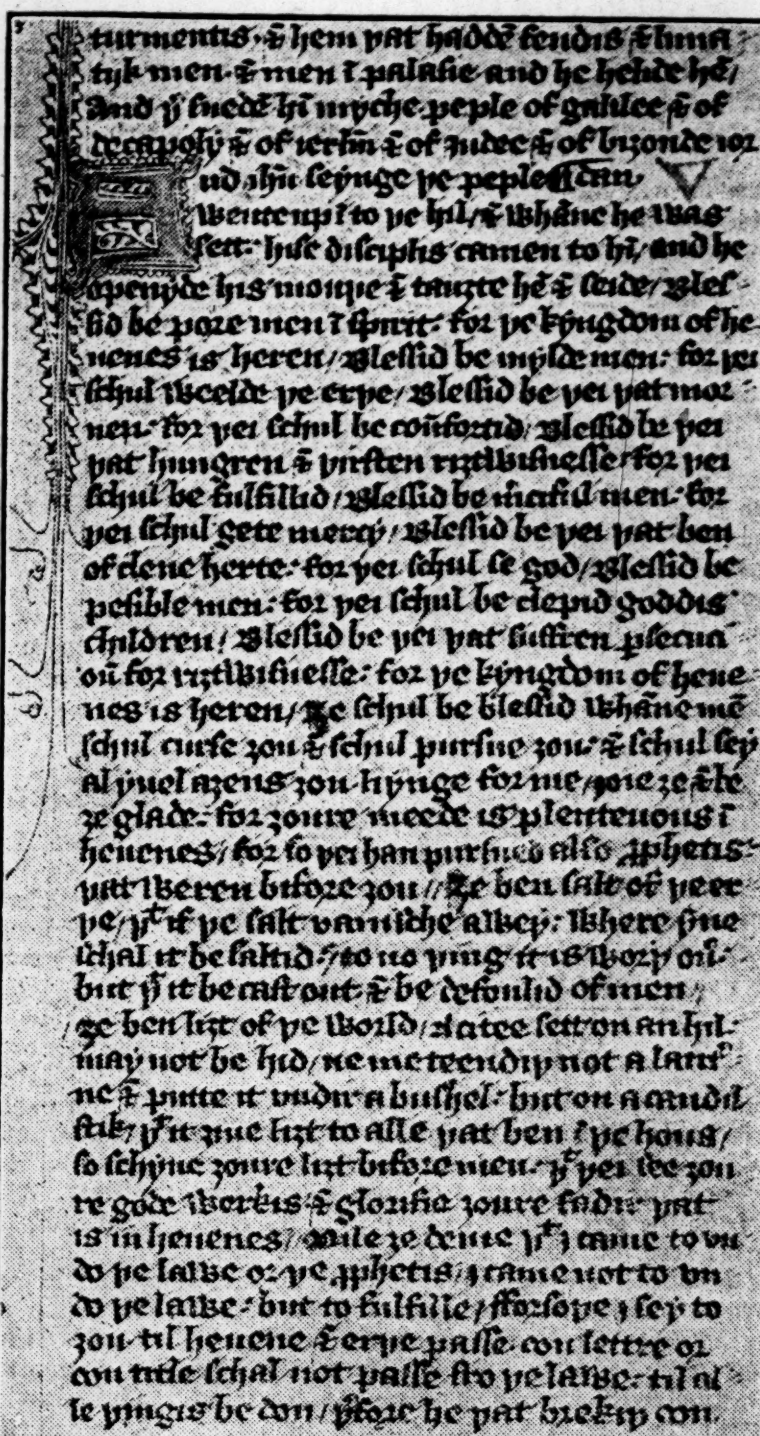
arts and letters, commerce and social life, and all that makes life dear to modern men—had burst the narrow limits of the Middle Sea, and first hoisted its flag o'er Cadiz.

"The thought is not unimpeachable. It is not unreasonable to suppose that the first keel that ever plowed the Atlantic grazed this strand. It is likely enough that the fleets of lost Atlantis, if that mythical isle possessed a ship, resorted hither, for the copper and precious metals of Tarshish. What voyages have begun from this port, from the little Phoenician craft setting forth in quest of the Tin Islands of the far North, to brave Cervera leading out his squadron."

"The Alcott Memoirs," compiled by E. W. L. and H. B. from the papers of Dr. Frederick L. H. Willis, furnishes the following pleasant picture of the Alcotts during the Concord period:

"Afternoons we usually gathered in the quaint, simple, old-fashioned parlor at Hillsdale—Hawthorne's old home—brought by Mrs. Alcott with the pitance she received from her father's estate made sufficient for the purpose by a donation of five hundred dollars from Ralph Waldo Emerson. To this day, over all the years, that simple Concord room with its pretty chintz curtains, its cool matting, its few fine engravings, its Parian busts of Cypriote and Pestoalzi, and of Una and the Lion (the latter given to Mrs. Alcott by Una Hawthorne), its books and cut flowers, and its indescribable atmosphere of refinement, is deeply engraved within my memory as an expression of inherent simplicity and charm.

"One of our number, usually my-



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Part of Matthew V., Wycliffe Bible

John Richard Green, in his "Short History of the English People," puts into a few telling words the effect of Wycliffe's writings and especially his translation of the Bible upon the future of the world.

"Wycliffe no longer looked for support," he says, "to the learned or wealthier classes on whom he had hitherto relied. He appealed, and the appeal is memorable as the first of such a kind in our history, to England at large. With an amazing industry he issued tract after tract in the tongue of the people itself. The dry, syllogistic Latin, the abstruse and involved argument which the great doctor had addressed to his academic hearers, were suddenly flung aside, and by a transition which marks the wonderful genius of the man the schoolman was transformed into the pamphleteer. If Chaucer is the father of our later English poetry, Wycliffe is the father of our later English prose. The rough,

clear, homely English of his tracts, the speech of the plowman and the trader of the day, though colored with the picturesque phraseology of the Bible, is in its literary use as distinctly a creation of his own as the style in which he embodied it, the terse vehemence of sentences, the stinging sarcasms, the hard antithesis which roused the dullest mind like a whip.

"For the time his opponents seemed satisfied with his expulsion from the university, but in his retirement at Lutterworth he was forging during these troubled years the great weapon which, wielded by other hands than his own, was to produce so terrible an effect on the triumphant hierarchy. An earlier translation of the Scriptures, in part of which he was aided by his scholar Herford, was being revised and brought to the second form which is better known as 'Wycliffe's Bible.'"

"In the year 1493, . . . Leonardo was invited with great honor to Milan by the Duke, who delighted greatly in the music of the lute, to the end that the master might play before him; Leonardo therefore took with him a certain instrument which he had himself constructed almost wholly of silver, and in the shape of a horse's head, a new and fanciful form calculated to give more force and sweetness to the sound. Here Leonardo surpassed all the musicians who had assembled to perform before the Duke; he was besides one of the best improvisatori in verse existing at that time, and the Duke, enchanted at the admirably to be intelligent and judicious, determined to explain himself fully on the subject. . . . He therefore discoursed at some length respecting art, and made it perfectly manifest to his comprehension that men of genius, are sometimes producing most when they seem to be laboring least, their minds being occupied with invention, and in the comprehension of those conceptions to which they afterwards give form and expression with the hand. He further informed the Duke that there were still wanting to him two heads,

without making any progress that he could see; this seemed to him a strange waste of time, and he would fain have had him work away as he could make the men do who were digging in his garden, never laying the pencil out of his hand. Not content with seeking to hasten Leonardo, the Prior even complained to the Duke, and tormented him to such a degree that the latter was at length compelled to send for Leonardo, whom he courteously entreated to let the work be finished, assuring him nevertheless that he did so because impelled by the importunities of the Prior. Leonardo, knowing the Prince to be intelligent and judicious, determined to explain himself fully on the subject. . . . He therefore discoursed at some length respecting art, and made it perfectly manifest to his comprehension that men of genius, are sometimes producing most when they seem to be laboring least, their minds being occupied with invention, and in the comprehension of those conceptions to which they afterwards give form and expression with the hand. He further informed the Duke that there were still wanting to him two heads,

The Alcotts at Home

self, would read aloud while the mother and the two elder daughters engaged in the family sewing. Thus we read Scott, Dickens, Cooper, Hawthorne, Shakespeare and the British poets, and George Sand's "Consuelo." Mrs. Alcott's comments upon and explanations of our reading, when we questioned, were most instructive to us in beauty of expression, and revealed the wealth of her own richly stored mind. Mr. Alcott's table talks were constantly delightful. It was particularly at these times he took especial care to so discourse that the youngest listener might comprehend. I have seen him take an apple upon his fork, and while preparing it for eating, give a fascinating little lecture as to its growth and development from seed to fruit, his language quaintly beautiful and charmingly poetical.

"A child in speaking of him in his hearing said: 'I love to hear him talk. He is so plain and tells me much I

The Education of Cyrus

The following extracts are taken from an old copy of "The History of Cyrus, King of Persia," by M. Rollin—Published by R. Miller, Old Fish Street, Doctors Commons, and sold by Wittingham and Ariss, Paternoster Row and Nisbit Castle Street, Oxford Street and all Booksellers.

"He (Cyrus) was brought up according to the law and customs of the Persians, which were excellent in these days with respect to education.

"The public good, the common benefit of the nation, was the only principle and end of all their laws. The education of children was looked upon as the most important duty, and the most essential part of government:

"The only food allowed either the children or the young men, was bread, cresses, and water; for their design was to accustom them early to temperance and sobriety."

"Here boys went to school, to learn justice and virtue, as they do in other places to learn arts and sciences; and the crime most punished amongst them, was ingratitude. The design of the Persians, in all these wise regulations, was to prevent evil, being convinced how much better it is to prevent faults than to punish them; and whereas, in other states, the legislators are satisfied with establishing punishments for criminals, the Persians endeavored so to order it, as to have no criminals amongst them.

"Till sixteen or seventeen years of age, the boys remained in the class of children. . . . after which they were received into the class of young men. . . . Here they remained ten years; during which time they passed all their nights in keeping guard. . . . In the daytime they waited upon their governors to receive their orders, attended the King . . . or improved themselves in their exercises.

"The third class consisted of men grown up and formed; and in this they remained five and twenty years. Out of these all the officers that were to command in the troops, and all such as were to fill the different posts, and employments in the state, were chosen. . . . Besides these, there was a fourth or last class, from whence men of the greatest wisdom and experience were chosen, for forming the public council, and presiding in the courts of judicature. By these means every citizen might aspire at the chief posts in the governments; but not one could arrive at them, till he had passed through all these several classes, and made himself capable of them by all these exercises. The classes were open to all."

"Cyrus himself was educated in this manner. . . . [After the taking of Babylon] having assembled his principal officers, he represented to them, that the only means of preserving what they had acquired was to persevere in their ancient virtue. . . . that, . . . it behooved them to keep up amongst the Persians at Babylon the same discipline they had observed in their own country, and as a means thereto, take a particular care to give their children education. This, says he, will necessarily engage us daily to make further advancements in virtue, as it will oblige us to be diligent and careful in setting them good examples; nor will it be easy for them to be corrupted, when they shall neither hear nor see anything amongst us but what excites them to virtue, and shall be continually employed in honorable and laudable exercises."

"He gave them both [his two sons]

excellent instructions, by representing to them that the main strength and support of the throne, was neither the vast extent of countries nor the number of forces nor immense riches but . . . a good understanding between brethren and the art of acquiring and preserving true and faithful friends. I conjure you, therefore, said he, my dear children, . . . to respect and love one another."

"With good reason, therefore, Cyrus represented as one of the greatest princes recorded as the model in history, and his reign justly proposed as the model of a perfect government, which it could not be, unless justice had been the basis and foundation of it."

Corot

His attitude toward his work seems to have been more that of a lover than a critic. He thought humbly of himself, wondering that anyone should care to pay so much as ten thousand francs for one of his pictures, content to accept the judgment of his parents, who placed the engraver of one of his works above the artist himself, rarely, if ever, comparing himself with other artists, and then always to their advantage.

"Rousseau?" he said, "Ah, yes, he is an eagle, and I—I am a lark, who sings sweet songs among the light clouds of a gray day." And when the world took him at his own valuation and passed him by, we find no sign of bitterness, no throwing aside of the brush in despair, only a severe withdrawing of himself within himself, and a smiling acceptance of the verdict.

Simply was the law of his life. For years he pursued his art under the greatest difficulties as to outward convenience, content, in Paris, with the smallest of studios, and then living at Ville d'Avray with his parents, never even attempting to have a studio on the spot, but walking to and from his Paris "flat" to record an impression. . . . His midday meal, a light one, was taken on a rickety table in the corner of the studio, and it was the drawer of this table which served him in later years as a bank—a bank from which he constantly supplied the wants of those less fortunate than himself. Of his tender-hearted benevolence endless stories are told, and his benevolence was so well known that it was often imposed upon. He himself tells us that his heart felt so light after a deed of charity that his work "went better," and that on these occasions he would sing as he painted, adding words to his tune, somewhat in the following style: "Here we place a little boy-la-la-la, our little boy requires a cap—there it is—there it is—there it is-la-la," and so on.—E. Birnstingl and A. Pollard.

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Where Lies the Land?

Where lies the land to which the ship would go?
Far, far ahead, is all her seamen know:
And where the land she travels from?
Away.

On sunny noons upon the deck's smooth face,
Linked arm and arm, how pleasant were to pace;
Or, o'er the stern reclining, watch below
The foaming wake far widening as we go.

On stormy nights when wild north-westerns rave,
How proud a thing to fight with wind and wave.
The dripping sailor on the resting mast
Exults to bear, and scorns to wish it past.

Where lies the land to which the ship would go?
Far, far ahead, is all her seamen know:
And where the land she travels from?
Away.
Far, far behind, is all that they can say.
—Arthur Hugh Clough.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., FRIDAY, NOV. 2, 1917

EDITORIALS

Punic Faith

THE State of Massachusetts is only one State in the Union of the United States, but there is being fought out within its limits, today, a contest, the meaning of which affects not only the whole of the United States, but of the world. The question is, Shall there, in the Twentieth Century, be a return to sectarian religious endowments by the State? Shall an idea which has been discredited in the past, and which has been steadily losing its appeal to the growing forces of democracy, be actually revived and established, for the first time, in the very cradle of modern democracy? Today, when men look for examples of subsidized religion, they look away from the great Republic of the West, away even from the Republic of France, towards those countries where the power of the old religious influences most strongly endure. It is in Spain, as Señor Canalejas discovered, when he attempted to apply the law to the conventual system, that the power to resist reform is most impregnably entrenched; or it is in Austria where, not so very long ago, a poor woman was punished for wrapping some fish in a paper which contained a picture of a saint, that religious liberty is least protected, or again in Bavaria and the provinces of Southern Germany.

Up to now, the world has believed that the United States was safe from a return to those conditions which existed in England in the years before the Pilgrim Fathers and the Puritan colonists left its shores, and the aftermath of which, even in the days of a reformed Episcopal Church, was largely responsible for their emigration. When James I insisted that no Bishop meant no King, when Charles I endeavored to enforce a liturgy contrary to their conscience on nonconformists, when Charles II saw the statute book disgraced with laws hindering the freedom of religion, then the Fathers of the Republic went out across the Atlantic to establish freedom of worship for themselves elsewhere. The Puritan colonists were not exactly latitudinarian concessionists, but centuries have passed since their day, and those centuries have been centuries of progress, politically, socially, and religiously. The American Republic has spread itself from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grande, and everywhere it has offered freedom of worship to its citizens, and an education unfettered by sectarianism. From this ideal, if they could have their way, certain elements in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts would now depart. They would set back, if it were possible, the clock of progress, and would reintroduce a state of things against which the ancestors of the Republic fought and conquered centuries ago.

Now, as a matter of fact, the action of these elements verges perilously near bad faith. The Romans had a saying which Sallust records as "fides Punica," or Punic faith, derived from a latent habit of the Carthaginians to think in terms of "scraps of paper." What they meant, of course, was that you could not trust a Carthaginian to fulfill his undertaking, and something perilously near this is what the opponents of the anti-aid elements in Massachusetts are endeavoring to bring about by a rejection of the anti-aid amendment to the state constitution. That amendment was agreed upon by a body in the original convention of 275 to 25. It was a vote which proved that the minority was what is commonly known as a negligible quantity. In other words, that the deliberate opinion of the enormous majority of the convention was in favor of the amendment to the constitution. Now, the amendment itself was not an amendment which would have been deliberately chosen, probably, by any individual body of the members composing the convention. It was, in the very necessity of things, in the nature of a compromise. It went, perhaps, not so far as the ultra-Protestant elements would have gone. It went, no doubt, a little further than some of the Roman Catholic elements desired to go. But it was arrived at after careful deliberation by the Protestant and Roman Catholic elements alike, and constituted an unquestionable agreement on a compromise all could accept. In these circumstances, 90 per cent of the Roman Catholics voted for the amendment in the majority of 275, and they did this after prolonged conferences with a number of the leading Roman Catholics in the State. In spite of this, now that the amendment is coming up for ratification by the people, an agitation has been raised and a campaign opened for about as unrivaled a display of Punic faith as anybody could desire.

Although the Roman Catholic members of the convention practically pledged their faith to the Protestant members, as witnessed by their votes; although, on their own admission, they consulted numbers of the leaders of the Roman Catholic Church before so voting, and acted with the full concurrence and advice of these leaders; it is, none the less, now proposed that all this shall become a scrap of paper, and that the voters in the convention, their advisers outside, and the rank and file for whom these leaders and these members of the convention spoke, shall be guilty of a supreme act of bad faith. This is obviously what some of the Roman Catholic members who organized the compromise feel, and it is what everybody who reads Mr. Garland's statement on the subject is bound to feel. If it should prove possible to upset the amendment at the polls, it would be a far worse blow to Roman Catholicism than anything that the opponents of the anti-aid amendment could possibly imagine in the effects of the amendment itself. It would simply prove that it was utterly impossible to trust to the word of a large body of the leading members of the Roman Catholic organization in Boston, and there would be an end of the question.

Mr. Garland is naturally distressed to discover that, as he puts it, the amendment is described, by members of his own faith, as "anti-God" and its supporters as

"ill-purposed," and he sets to work throughout the length of his statement to controvert these two points, and to deny at the same time that anyone has been "insulted" by the form in which the amendment was cast. He says, and says quite truly, that in dealing with the question resource was had to men of all religious beliefs recognized as leaders in their respective social and religious circles, whether they were members of the convention or not, and it follows that if an agreement made with the consent and in accordance with the advice of all these leaders is to be repudiated, because after a certain lapse of time some person or persons have developed doubts about it, then there must be an end to all argument, concession, and arrangement, and every religious question will be in danger of relegation to the worst of all tribunals, an inflamed and embittered sectarian vote, and will have to be fought out as such questions used to be fought out in the days from which all liberal-minded people hoped they had finally escaped. How, indeed, any human being can describe as "anti-God" an arrangement which has specifically protected religion from becoming a battle ground, and which has carefully safeguarded every sect from the illegitimate efforts of every other sect, it is difficult to see. Of course, the only explanation of such a term could be that everything which did not give, to the ultra-Roman Catholic party, everything they desired or deemed right was "anti-God," and, presumably, in such circumstances, the Roman Catholic supporters of the amendment might be described as "ill-purposed," though it might be more generous to have described them as mistaken.

Why?

It is too soon yet to attempt to establish the culpability for the Italian disaster. One thing alone appears certain, that General Cadorna had no suspicion whatever of the blow which was about to fall upon him. This is manifest from the fact that he had left no entrenched position, in his rear, on which to fall back, and check the enemy's advance. He was fighting what appeared to be a rearguard action with an enemy driven out of positions of immense strength, and slowly retiring to others. How much, whether any, indeed, of this was a feint it is, at present, impossible to say. Everything connected with the Italian defeat remains, indeed, a mystery. Have the Germans really reduced their eastern units to skeletons to reinforce the Austrian armies in the Trentino and on the Julian and Carso fronts? Certain papers have said so, but there is nothing to prove that it is the case. And, as a matter of fact, their relations with the Poles are such as to make such a step distinctly hazardous. There are wild stories about liquid fire and gas shells, but those rumors have become almost shamefaced by reason of their much exploitation. And still the question remains unanswered, How did the supposed immense concentration of Austro-German troops take place undiscovered, and how did the mere giving way of certain units cause the collapse of the whole line?

Now the past history of the war in Italy has not been totally devoid of the taint of treason. Every one, for instance, will recall the extraordinary case of Monsignor Gerlach, the Pope's chamberlain, who successfully planned the destruction of two Italian ironclads, and who, as a Roman Catholic paper recently explained, with manifest satisfaction, is living, in spite of his sentence by the Italian courts, in perfect security in Austria. Nor is the case of Monsignor Gerlach, unfortunately, an exceptional one in this war. To the force of arms, Germany has all through added the force of intrigue. The Commander-in-Chief in Russia, General Soukhomlinoff, and his fidus Achates, Colonel Miasoyedoff, were both induced to sell the secrets of the Russian General Staff to the Leipzigerstrasse; at the headquarters of General Mackensen, during the invasion of Rumania, the plans of the Rumanian Staff were known and laughingly commented on within twelve hours of the time they had been secretly issued to the brigadiers; whilst in Paris Mr. Protopopoff had his agents, just as the Wilhelmstrasse had theirs in the person of Bolo Pasha. Now, for some reason, which every one must construe for themselves, war has never been declared between Germany and Italy. Indeed, when Prince Bülow, after his failure to prevent the entrance of Italy into the war, finally left Rome, he did so with that cryptic instruction to his major-domo to take care of his gardens until his return.

Whose then, it may be asked, is the unseen hand which has prevented the connections between Berlin and Rome from being severed? The struggle, for a time, lay between Gabriele D'Annunzio, on the one hand, and Prince Bülow and his coworkers like Monsignor Gerlach, on the other. D'Annunzio won, and great was the wrath of Prince Bülow's supporters, as may be known to anybody who ever came in contact with Count von Bernstorff, in those days. But D'Annunzio did not win without a terrific struggle. He had always opposed to him the Clémenceau of Italian politics, Signor Giolitti. Signor Giolitti was, of course, as unlike Clémenceau in most things as could be imagined, but he resembled him, and resembled him strongly, in this one thing, that he had made and unmade as many ministries as "the Tiger." He was strong for neutrality, in other words for Germany, with the result that politically the battle narrowed down to a struggle between him and Signor Salandra. In the end Salandra won. By a sudden coup, in the spring of 1915, he resigned his portfolio. Giolitti was unable to form a Ministry, and within a few hours Salandra was recalled by the King, and war on Austria declared.

But though Salandra was victorious, Giolitti was not disposed of, and there began that long struggle in the dark, which has continued through the last two years, and during which the Ministry has been continually hampered by attacks always understood to have been matured in the fertile mind of Giolitti, and executed through his various lieutenants. At the very moment, indeed, when the blow fell on General Cadorna's forces, it was beginning to be declared that the famous Ministry maker had finally regained the upper hand, and that he would shortly be in charge of the Ministry. Whatever may have been the intent of all this, the disaster on the Isonzo had quite another effect, and brought about the

present National Ministry under Signor Orlando. Now there is nothing whatever to show that there was treachery at General Cadorna's headquarters, but until the revolutionaries broke into the Winter Palace no one knew that means of communication still existed with Berlin, nor have the means by which the Rumanian débâcle was brought about, yet been made public. Still the facts remain that the great concentration of German and Austrian troops took place on General Cadorna's very front; that the blow when delivered was delivered on apparently the weak point in his line; that it was, on his own showing, followed by exhibitions of cowardice, and by extraordinary surrenders and retirements. Such things do not happen in armies where the ground has not been first prepared, and least of all in armies which have been advancing from one victory to another. Therefore, having before them the story of the Masurian Lakes, of the retreat from Galicia, and particularly of the method by which the attack on Rumania was wrought out, the public must be forgiven for regarding curiously the sudden breakdown of the Italian army, and in withholding its judgment for further information.

M. Clémenceau Visits American Troops

M. CLÉMENCEAU may be trusted to write well on most subjects, but on some subjects he writes superlatively well. When he visits the French front, for instance, now happily well beyond Noyon, he returns to Paris and makes the scenes at the front, and their deep significance, live for the readers of L'Homme Enchaîné with a vividness which few writers can command. M. Clémenceau at his best is a constant revelation. By the time the reader has finished, the picture is complete, and not only the picture but the explanation also. He has a way of breaking down reserve, and plunging into the essence of the matter which is as biblical in its simplicity as it is inevitable in its effect. When, therefore, he visited the soldiers of the United States who are in training "somewhere in France," as he did recently, his readers expected to find something about it that was very much worth while in L'Homme Enchaîné, and they were not disappointed.

M. Clémenceau did not go as a great statesman or a great journalist. He went simply, as he says, "to bring the welcome of a French friend to the American soldiers, who had come to fight for freedom under the joint folds of 'The Star-Spangled Banner' and the Tricolor." He goes on to tell how happy he felt amongst this "humanity from the other side of the ocean who without any vulgar thought of conquest had come as the disinterested champions of justice," and, then, with all the verve of a man who is describing something which he found not only intensely interesting, but for which he was profoundly grateful, he describes a Sunday morning at an American camp.

The picture is sketched in a few vivid lines. Some men standing about quietly in groups, others out for a walk, yet others "who seem to regard a heap of stones as a comfortable place to sit on," yet others mixing with the village people "exchanging signs whose meaning it is not easy to catch." Many a time had he heard American officers speak of the warm welcome which the people of the villages had given their men, and of the happy effect it had on them. Then comes the interview with the American officer in command. "I only had to listen, and I listened with great attention, for I was getting methodical replies to all the questions I had put myself," and so on to a final little compliment from the American officer, from one gentleman to another, and from one nation to another: "We know what France has done. We admire her and we shall be proud to fight at her side. Lafayette has remained dear to us. We are happy to pay off an old debt of honor." Then comes the story of the breakfast on the grass, the speech to the officers, and, finally, at their urgent request, the speech to the men. It is a delightful story, and welcome reading in two continents.

Lundy in Particular

ISLANDS have always had a peculiar attraction for some people, and, although prophets of the future are never tired of explaining what a difference the coming of the airplane is going to make to the islands of the sea, how it will do away with the idea of separateness which pervades them, and break down, in all directions, the ramparts of the waters, it is doubtful whether it will really, after all, make much difference, in the view of the average man, and especially of the average boy. Everything that Alexander Selkirk felt when he declared that he was monarch of all he surveyed may be felt, in a peculiar degree, by the man who owns an island, and that without the disadvantage, which Alexander labored under, of not being able to get away from his possession.

And so up and down the coast of England, as of other countries, are to be found islands in the possession of one owner, who, is given, on occasion, the title of King by the dwellers on the mainland. Amidst the great waste of sand, when the tide is out, and the great waste of waters when the tide is in, at the mouth of the estuary of the Dee, for instance, lies the island of Hilbre, with the little low house of the King of Hilbre showing up white against the green of the grass and the red of the rock. And then, farther down the coast, away at the other side of Wales, in the Bristol Channel, is the island of Lundy, and Lundy is, at any rate was until recently, for it changed hands a short time ago, a Kingdom. In the days when William IV was King it was bought by a man of the name of Heaven, and so the little rock-girt island, far out in the sea, off the coast of Devon, came to be known, far and wide, as the Kingdom of Heaven.

Mr. Heaven was an autocrat, as was his son also, and they ruled their Kingdom between them for nearly a hundred years. It was, moreover, and is, a heritage not to be despised. For one thing it has a long and eventful history, and can boast of incidents, if not unique, at any rate rare in the history of the British Isles. In the year 1625 it was stated to have been captured by Turkish pirates, who openly threatened to sail across the twelve miles of sea which separates it from the

mainland, and burn the town of Ilfracombe. Centuries before that, it had been the stronghold of the lawless Mariscos, who built a castle there, the remains of which are to be seen to this day, and, very much after the fashion of the barons of those times, continually struck fear into the heart of the countryside. The Turkish pirates were quickly followed by the Spaniards, and the Spaniards by French privateers, and, when this has been said, no mention has yet been made of sundry other pirates, buccaneers, and smugglers who, at different times, found Lundy a place very much to their liking.

The Kingdom of today, as it passes to its new owner, Mr. A. J. Christie, has a population of about 200, and, as one writer has said, they are a fortunate people. They have no rates or taxes to pay. They have no unemployed, for all the inhabitants have work found for them. There are no police, because, presumably, there are no lawbreakers. It is not an extensive Kingdom, of course, only some three and a half square miles in extent, but, rising as it does out of the sea to a height of more than 500 feet, it is a conspicuous object on the sky line, from the coast of Devon, and from ships sailing up the Bristol Channel "out of the west."

Notes and Comments

LONDON-NORD EXPRESS, London-Constantinople Express, London-Baghdad Express, London-Rome and Brindisi Express, London-Mediterranean Express. What does all this mean? Why, just the Channel tunnel. Nearer to realization than it has ever been, and, when once it is realized, London will have become the starting point of the international train service connecting the three great Western European Powers, Great Britain, France, Italy. It will be as easy to go from London to Paris and back in a day as it was to go from Paris to Brussels and back.

THERE is nothing against the scheme in the altered conditions revealed by the war, and everything in its favor. Prophetic powers are not needed to foretell that the building of the Channel tunnel will be one of the first undertakings of the after-war period. M. Albert Sartiaux, in the Revue des Deux Mondes, has taken it upon himself to convince any unbelievers that may still be left. He does it thoroughly.

IN WAR times, as in peace times, many things that take place in the United States are unaccountable, or at least seem not understandable. It may be asked, for instance, why, while an American citizen is serving his country, his neighbor, who is not a citizen, is privileged to step into a better position than any he has hitherto held, draw a good round wage or salary, and then incite strikes or suggest treason among scores of his kind. The answer may be simple and satisfying, but what is it?

PHILADELPHIA is doing a deed of "brotherly love" in adopting the ancient town of Arras for the purpose of ministering to the needs which the ravages of war have brought upon it. The capital of Artois has known war and rumors of war at nearly every period of its history. Louis XI captured it in 1477, and Louis XIII ousted the Spaniards from its walls in 1640. There is a quaint tale told of that siege: how a Spanish soldier had graven over one of the gates the words:

Quand les Français prendront Arras
Les souris mangeront les rats,

and how a French soldier, when the French troops had entered the town, got even with the Spaniard by removing the "p" from the fourth word. The inscription thus altered was allowed to remain on the city gate. Also Arras was Robespierre's native place.

EVEN before the act of Congress making Washington "dry" went into effect the law had begun to "hurt business." That is, it led to the remodeling of two buildings used as wholesale liquor establishments, on Fourteenth Street. These structures are henceforth to be used for the accommodation of shops and offices. The new statute compelled the conversion of a saloon, on the corner of F and Seventh streets, into a lunch room, and brought about the alteration of a saloon on Fourteenth and U streets into a clothing house. Now that the law has gone into effect, many places formerly given over to the retailing of liquor are to be transferred to people in useful trade. The brewers' and distillers' journals apparently cannot see how this sort of thing is to be helpful.

IT WAS recently said of a member of President Wilson's Cabinet that he believed it better to decide a matter at once, and be right half of the time, than to postpone the decision. It has been shown many times, during the last three years, that a prompt decision has clarified a perplexing problem, and that a delay of even a few minutes, in settling the question involved, would have so complicated the situation as to have made an ultimate solution most difficult. Persons in authority, such as army and navy officers, and executive officers generally, have commonly learned the value of prompt replies. Incidentally, there are plenty of opportunities for the Lieutenant Rowans of the present day to carry messages to Garcia, or, in other words, to carry out orders promptly.

It is claimed by persons who appear to have inquired closely into the matter that, with the exception of Central Africa, there is probably no other region on the earth where big game animals abound more plentifully than in the region of Mt. McKinley, Alaska, now set apart as a national park. This region is bounded on the north by the Yukon River, on the east by the Alaskan boundary, on the south by the North Pacific Ocean, and on the west by Behring Sea. Within the national reservation the taking of such game by hunters is, of course, now prohibited, and this means that the United States, through the Mt. McKinley National Park, will be able to hand down to future generations a game preserve of magnificent proportions and of priceless value.